

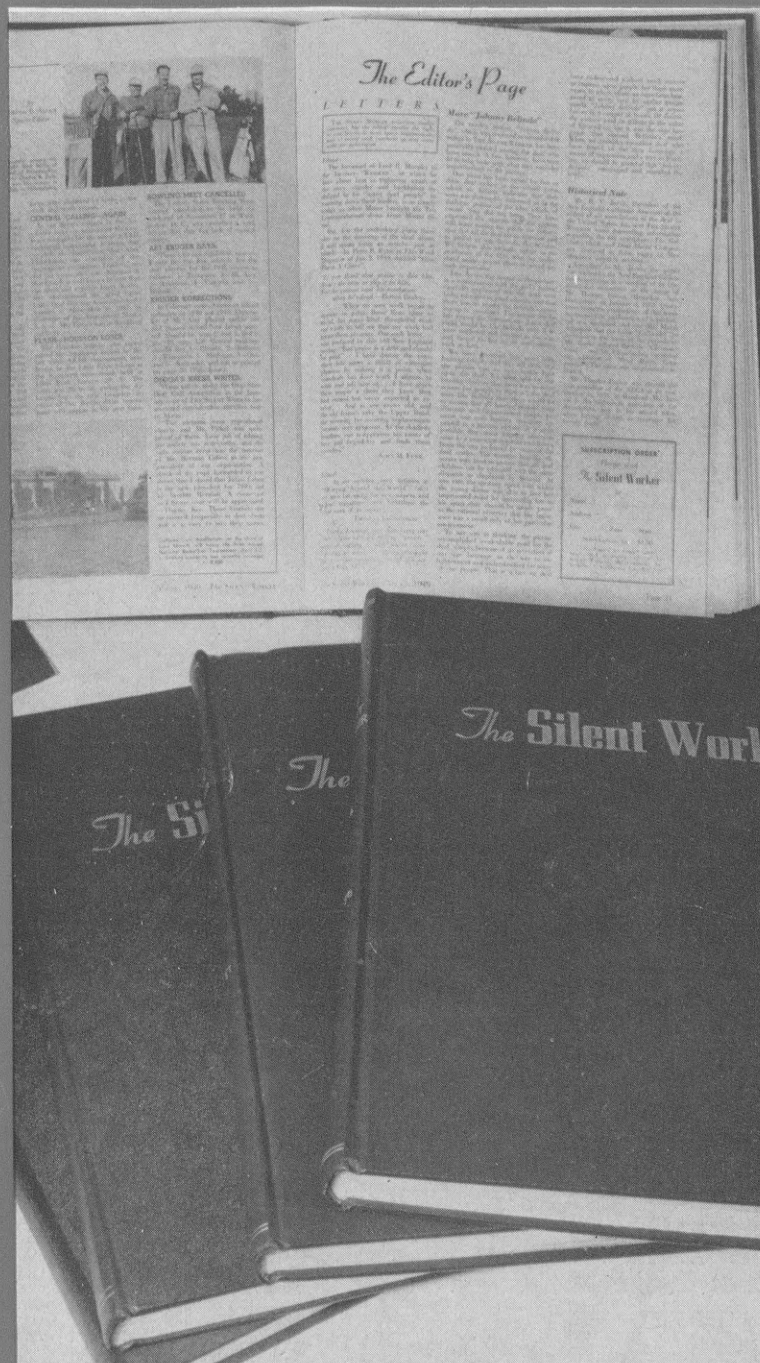
The Silent Worker

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYMENT

N.A.D. LAWS

REPORT ON
WORLD FEDERATION



ANNIVERSARY See Editorials

50c Per Copy

SEPTEMBER, 1957

The Editor's Page

Captioned Films Bill Approved by Senate

In THE SILENT WORKER for June, 1957, mention was made in this column of a bill introduced in the United States Senate which would provide captioned films for the deaf. The bill was known as S. 1889, introduced by Senator Purtell of Connecticut and sponsored by Captioned Films for the Deaf, Inc., of which Dr. E. B. Boatner, Superintendent of the American School for the Deaf, is president.

The bill would provide that the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would make available a loan service of captioned films for the deaf. The Department would acquire films, fit them with printed captions, and distribute them among groups of deaf persons throughout the United States, including schools for the deaf.

The bill was passed by the Senate and turned over to the House Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. The latest information on the bill indicates that it is being favorably received and if the deaf and other interested persons will give some help, it is quite possible that the captioned film service will be established.

Representative Carl Elliott of Alabama has introduced the bill in the House and it is identified as H.R. 9579, but we should continue to refer to it as S. 1889. If it goes through as S. 1889 it will not return to the Senate.

The thing for the deaf to do now is write to their Congressmen urging them to support S. 1889. It would be well also to write to the House Committee on Labor and Education urging favorable action on the bill.

At the time S. 1889 was introduced the N.A.D. wrote to the presidents of all state associations of the deaf urging them to ask their Congressmen to support the bill. It is time now to write again and it is hoped those who read this will write without delay, and urge others to write. With unified effort all along the line, we have a chance to secure passage of the bill and thereby move a long way toward making moving pictures understandable and enjoyable to all the deaf.

The World Federation

The report by the President of the N. A. D. on the meetings of the General Assembly of the World Federation of the Deaf, to be found on the N.A.D. pages, conveys the information that the National Association of the Deaf has become a member of the World Federation. This is a step which should have

been taken long ago, for the Federation undoubtedly is in position to be of considerable help to the deaf in all parts of the world and it will grow stronger as time goes on. It certainly deserves any help and cooperative effort the deaf of America can give.

On certain occasions we have heard criticism of the World Federation, just as we sometimes hear criticism of the N.A.D. and the N.F.S.D. and other organizations working for a good cause. We hear that the World Federation is dominated by political groups of one kind and another, and we hear that the persons in charge are in it for personal gain, etc., etc. We are not prepared to say definitely that all is pure and holy within the W.F.D., but in our brief contacts with a number of members and officials of the organization we saw nothing that would indicate anything but a most conscientious and enthusiastic spirit, and a determination to improve conditions for the deaf everywhere.

We could see a number of reasons for supporting the organization. For example, the deaf are not allowed to drive automobiles in the countries of Europe, a privilege we in the United States have enjoyed for many years. If we have gained anything from our own experiences which might be helpful to the deaf of Europe in securing the right to drive, we should be ready to help, instead of merely looking on from afar. We believe the deaf in the United States have a better educational opportunity than those in some other countries, and better opportunities for vocational training and employment. If there is any way we can help others gain some of these advantages, we should be in there helping out. There was a report that the UNESCO has plans for considering the problems of the deaf of the world, and if these plans are carried out, the deaf of the United States certainly should be recognized as belonging to the world of the-deaf. For these reasons, and many others, the deaf of the United States should be upholding their own obligations in the World Federation, and now that the N.A.D. is a member we hope it is in position to be of some help.

Anniversary

This month THE SILENT WORKER completes its ninth year as a publication for, by, and about the deaf. For serving so long and faithfully, it deserves its picture on the cover and there it will be found.

Through most of its nine year, the magazine has had tough going, and it still has. Its troubles are due to inadequate financing, of course, and if a

solution could be found to that problem, all its other problems would fade away. We start the tenth year confident that by one way or another we can keep the magazine going, and all who are interested in helping celebrate its tenth anniversary can best do so by taking in a few subscriptions.

THE SILENT WORKER has been of great value in publicizing the activities and the capabilities of the deaf, and it is read in all parts of the world, but it has not been paying its way. Its survival depends upon more subscribers.

The Silent Worker

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CONTENTS:

EDITORIALS	2
FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE AND EMPLOYMENT	3
N.A.D. BY-LAWS	
EDUCATION	9
SIFTING THE SANDS	10
NEWS	10
PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE	12
FILMS IN REVIEW	15
STALLING ALONG	16
CHESS	17
THE SILENT PRINTER	18
SPORTS	19
N. A. D.	21

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Federal Civil Service and Employment of the Deaf

A Paper Read at the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf,
St. Louis, Missouri, July 24, 1957

By Eva R. Stunkel

DURING THE PAST FEW years members of the Civil Service Commission and members of the National Association of the Deaf have held a number of conferences arranged by Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the purpose of which was to discuss problems associated with examining and placing deaf people in Federal positions. As a result of these conferences a number of advances have been made in procedures for examining deaf applicants for Federal positions. This work that the Civil Service Commission has been doing, with the stimulus provided by the Civil Service Committee of the National Association of the Deaf, is consistent with the over-all policy for employment of the physically handicapped as stated by Harris Ellsworth in a letter dated May 16, 1957, to heads of executive departments and agencies.

I would like at this time to quote from this letter so that you may more fully realize the extent to which the executive branch of the government is backing the "Employ the Handicapped Program." The Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped have endorsed the following points which have constituted the basic program of many years of standing of the U.S. Civil Service Commission in its efforts to accomplish full utilization of the skills and abilities of all our citizens. The letter to the heads of the executive departments and agencies requests that each department and agency observe these points in carrying out the executive branch policy:

"1) Physical standards will be fair, reasonable, and adapted to the realistic requirements of jobs.

"Such standards will be based on complete, factual information regarding working conditions, hazards, and essential physical requirements of each job, ascertained by investigation and examination of the duties of the jobs as performed. Physical standards will not be used to arbitrarily eliminate the physically handicapped from consideration.

"2) An opportunity will be provided for a fair appraisal of pertinent qualifications of physically handicapped applicants and employees.

"Where preemployment tests are used, opportunity will be provided applicants with certain physical impairments to demonstrate pertinent knowledge, skill, and abilities by testing methods adapted to their special circumstances. This will include the blind, deaf, and all others who may have dif-

ficulty in taking the usual examinations.

"3) Physical abilities of handicapped persons being considered for examination, appointment, or reassignment will be appraised in relation to the essential physical requirements of jobs.

"Particular attention will be given to the degree to which handicapped applicants or employees have compensated for their impairments by the development of special skills or methods, by the sharpening of unimpaired senses, or by the use of prosthetic devices.

"4) Employees who acquire disabilities as the result of work injuries, off-the-job accidents or disease conditions, will be given full opportunity in re-employment or in transferring to other more suitable jobs.

"If necessary, vocational rehabilitation services of public or private agencies including counseling and guidance, medical and surgical services, retraining or other preparatory services available to employing agencies at no cost, will be utilized to every practical degree to prepare the handicapped employee for another more suitable job.

"All levels of administration and supervision will participate in carrying out this policy. Management will: (a) Take such action as is necessary to bring about an understanding and application of the policy by all appointment officials and others who participate in the hiring or reassignment of employees; and (b) make periodic review of the manner in which the policy is being observed throughout its jurisdiction."

In this report we would like to describe the efforts which have been made to carry out the above policy.

Establishing Fair Standards

The Medical Division in the Civil Service Commission has been and will be continuing to work on the problem of establishing fair physical standards for Federal jobs. The requirements for any job are outlined in what is called a Probational Examination Specification. In every specification there is a statement concerning physical standards required for the job. Whenever a new specification is written or when an old one is revised the Medical Division must prepare a paragraph or review the existing paragraph that describes these physical standards.

Included in these physical standards, of course, is a statement concerning the hearing requirements for the job. For example, a number of positions require that the applicant be able to hear the

conversational voice with or without a hearing aid. Some specifications include more stringent hearing requirements, specifically excluding the deaf; whereas a great number of specifications permit deaf and hard of hearing applicants.

Positions, then, are routinely studied whenever new specifications are written or when they are revised. In addition, special studies are made whenever the need is apparent. The Medical Division has completed a number of studies of positions which are suitable for people with various types of physical handicaps. They have published this material in a series of booklets called "A Guide for the Placement of the Physically Handicapped."

How are these studies accomplished and how is the decision reached concerning physical standards required for any position? A description of the methods used is given in the booklet "A Guide for the Placement of the Physically Handicapped" and we would like to quote from this.

"The Commission's regional medical officers made the actual studies of the physical requirements of the positions covered in this material. Their findings were reported to the Medical Division of the Commission's central office. Whenever possible, each position (that is, each group of positions having the same title) was assigned to three or more of the Medical officers stationed in different geographic areas.

"The regional medical officers based their findings mainly upon objective studies. They obtained collateral information from representatives of the establishments—safety engineers, medical officers, foremen, supervisors, and others. Upon receipt in the Commission's central office, their reports on each position were appraised and compared. Queries were sent to medical officers whose reports on a given position differed markedly, with respect to requirements, from reports on the same position title received from other medical officers. Clarification was requested in all instances where reports called for specific requirements that were not clearly shown to be justified. In the final step, the reports were consolidated into a single description, of the position and its requirements.

"In some instances, a particular disability is listed as an allowable handicap even though one or more medical officers reported it as not allowable. The fact that a handicap is listed as allowable indicates that all, or a majority, of

the medical officers found it to be so. For example, deafness is listed as an allowable handicap for certain positions despite the fact that one or more medical officers reported that hearing is required in order to perform the duties of the positions they surveyed; it is listed because the majority of the reports indicated that a deaf employee could perform the duties."

To date, the Medical Division has published four parts to this guide. The first one describes positions available to the physically handicapped in aircraft work; the second, ordnance and ordnance stores positions; the third, shipbuilding positions; and the fourth, positions in five technical agencies (Bureau of Mines, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Geological Survey, National Bureau of Standards, and Weather Bureau.) Plans are under consideration for the study of other positions and other agencies.

It may happen in the meantime, however, that a specific situation may arise that would require the immediate consideration of the Medical Division. I would like to describe two recent situations. Members of the National Association for the Deaf Civil Service Committee questioned the validity of excluding deaf applicants from two very large programs, 1, the Student Trainee program and 2, Post Office employment.

Student Trainees are people who are enrolled in college courses and are employed part-time, usually holidays or part-days in physical science, agricultural science, and mathematical positions with the Federal government. After graduating from college having successfully completed a certain amount of time as a trainee they are advanced to permanent status as government employees. The fact that deaf students were barred from taking the examination was brought to the Commission's attention by Mr. Phillips, who was most anxious for Gallaudet students to be given equal opportunity to compete for these positions with hearing students. The Medical Division expressed some concern about the difficulties involved in training a student with a hearing loss. However, they agreed that an investigation of the problem was in order and that they would speak with personnel directly concerned with the supervision of student trainees in the various agencies. The results of the investigation indicated that, in general, agency personnel were in favor of permitting the employment of deaf students and felt that they would be capable of training these people on the job. The student trainee specification is now in the process of being changed to permit applications of deaf students.

Another specification which is in the

process of being changed is that of the substitute clerk carrier position with the Post Office. The opening of this examination to deaf applicants would provide an additional few thousand job opportunities for the deaf. Clerk Carriers begin as substitutes working at an hourly rate with extra pay for night work, and become regular employees with a full time schedule after a few years.

At present, physical standards established by the Commission permit deaf applicants in over 200 positions ranging from laboring jobs through top level professional work. These include, of course, the skilled trades, and clerical and office work. I am appending a representative list of the positions open to the deaf at present. This list is probably not complete as changes are continually being made; however, it should give a good idea of the variety of positions for which deaf people may apply. *(This list will be published when space permits. — Ed.)*

Examining and Appraising

The Commission and specifically the Test Development and Occupational Research Section is ever alert to opportunities for improving methods of examining deaf applicants. As a result of conferences with Mr. Phillips and other members of the National Association for the Deaf, a number of modifications were made in the testing procedures during the past few years.

The first area of improvement is the test-taking situation. It was pointed out by Mr. Boyce Williams of your Board of Directors that one reason for failure of deaf applicants was their difficulty in understanding the instructions for taking the test. Frequently they could not hear the verbal instructions, were too far away to read lips, or could not comprehend the difficult language of the written instructions.

The following efforts have been made to correct this situation. Civil Service examiners giving tests are now directed to seat any hard of hearing or deaf persons in front of the room so that they can more easily hear or read lips. When a number of deaf people apply for a specific examination in an area, arrangements are made to test this deaf group in a separate room. In any case, when deaf people are tested with hearing people, or when they are tested alone, the examiner must be sure that the applicants receive any needed assistance in understanding what is required. For example, the deaf are now allowed extra time to work the sample questions, up to twice the time ordinarily allowed.

In addition there is an effort to make the language used in the directions to the competitor as simple, clear, and understandable as possible. This is nec-

essary, even when directions are in written form, because of the language handicap, that many deaf people have. Of course, whenever possible, directions are given in written form, either on printed sheets, or on a blackboard.

The Commission also encourages the use of interpreters during examinations. A local association for the deaf or a school for the deaf may be able to supply the interpreter. The Central Office in Washington has provided for one of their examiners (that is myself) to be trained in the use of the sign language and manual alphabet. Now whenever a deaf person applies for an examination, arrangements are made for me either to be present during the administration of the test and give whatever assistance is needed, or to actually administer the test using signs.

The Commission is also endeavoring to adapt some of its examinations so that they will be more suitable for the deaf. For example, one test which measures the ability to follow directions is ordinarily administered in oral form. A special form has been prepared in written form for deaf applicants. Similar modifications would be made wherever it can be shown that the two forms of the test are equivalent.

It should be understood that modifications in tests and testing procedures for deaf people are not a simple matter, any more than are modifications of tests for hearing people. A great deal of research goes into the selection and construction of a test for a particular job. Following this, the best methods of determining the extent to which applicants possess these skills, characteristics, etc., must be determined. The test or measuring instrument which results must then be validated, that is, it must be tested to see if it really does select the better workers and eliminate the poorer workers for the specific job under study. The kind of test that is used is thus dependent on the requirements of the job. We can justify changing a test when we find that the new test will measure the skills needed to perform a job. We feel that a deaf person may use different skills to compensate for his handicap in performing the job, just as the blind person compensates with increased use of his memory.

Selective Placement

We have covered so far in this report the problems of setting fair physical standards and improving methods of examining and testing deaf applicants. We turn now to a somewhat more thorny problem, and that is the problem of selective placement. The Civil Service Commission establishes physical standards and methods of testing applicants. However, the actual selection of applicants for positions after they

have passed an examination, either a written one or an unassembled one, rests to a great extent with the individual agency employers. When individuals meet the physical standards as set by the Commission and pass the examination they are placed on a register in order of their examination ratings. When an agency personnel officer requests applicants for a specific job he is sent the names of the three highest applicants on the list from which to make his selection at his own discretion.

One of the biggest problems that still remains is that of breaking down the resistance which a greater number of personnel placement officers have to hiring an individual with a physical handicap. To a great extent this resistance is due to a lack of understanding on the part of these people concerning the relationship between the physical handicap and the employee's ability to do a specific job. There is a great deal of misinformation prevalent, and certainly a great deal of prejudice in this field.

That such a situation exists has been recognized by the Civil Service Commission. In March of this year a major step in the direction of correcting this situation was taken. Mr. Murr, whom many of you will recognize as the Vocational Rehabilitation Officer at the Central Office of the Commission is the individual who deserves the major part of the credit for this achievement. Mr. Murr recognized the fact that the Commission could do very little in the way of educating employers without the cooperation of specified individuals, charged with this specific responsibility in the agencies involved. Mr. Murr and Dr. Waite, who is Chief of the Medical Standards and Physically Handicapped Section in the Medical Division, therefore, prepared Departmental Circular No. 903. This document to the heads of departments and independent establishments requests the designation in each agency of a coordinator for the employment of the physically handicapped. We quote from this circular.

"To insure full consideration of the physically handicapped in selective placement, it is requested that a coordinator be designated within each large bureau and field establishment. The coordinator's position should not be considered in any sense as a new one but should be a part of the duties of a designated employee. *The level of the coordinator should be such as to insure full cooperation in the program.*

"The duties of the coordinator would include the responsibility of coordinating the program for the employment of the physically handicapped within the department, agency bureau, or field establishment, and of maintaining liaison with other agencies in the fields of

placement or rehabilitation. When a referral or certification of a handicapped applicant is made by the Commission, the department or agency coordinator should, with the cooperation of the bureau coordinators, arrange for the consideration of the applicant for any vacant positions for which he is qualified. The four steps normally employed in effective placement of a physically handicapped person are:

1. Analysis of the exact physical requirements of the position;
2. Evaluation of the person's physical capacities to perform the duties of the position;
3. Matching of physical capacities of the person with the physical demands of the job, with special attention to the degree to which the person has compensated for his limitations; and
4. Follow-up to check on the adequacy of the placement."

A large number of agencies have already designated individuals, many of them top level administrators, for the positions of coordinators for their agencies. These people are hard at work at putting into practice the policy of employing the physically handicapped to the greatest extent possible. Already, the percent of handicapped people employed in the Federal Government has increased significantly.

It may be well for members of the various committees of the National Association for the Deaf to become acquainted with the coordinators of the various agencies within their jurisdiction, since they are the people most closely connected with the actual hiring of deaf applicants. As described in the circular, it will be the coordinator's responsibility to become thoroughly acquainted with jobs open to people with physical handicaps, to become thoroughly familiar with the characteristics of the applicants available to his agency, and to match the two to the best of his ability.

As an example of such research, I would like to call your attention at this time to a study that was completed in the Test Development and Occupational Research Section not long ago, as a result of a suggestion from people at Gallaudet College. In this study the relative proficiency of a group of hearing people and a group of deaf people was compared on different kinds of intelligence tests. These people were all college students and the test was the Federal Service Entrance Examination, the gateway to careers in many professional and technical areas in the Federal government. The study indicated among other things that the deaf group was superior to the hearing group in certain types of mental tests whereas

they were below the hearing group on other types, that is on the verbal intelligence tests. Information such as this is most valuable to the job counselor and the person charged with personnel placement. Many of the jobs covered by the Federal Service Entrance Examination require one type of ability and many require the other type of ability. A deaf person who excels in the one type of ability should be placed on a job which requires that ability and not on one which requires the type of ability that he does not possess. In short, we say again that the pattern of abilities possessed by an individual applicant must be matched with the pattern of ability required for a specific job.

It is true that proper placement is important for any applicant in any position. However, we feel that it is particularly important in the case of the deaf person. It is important to the deaf person as an individual, and it is important to the deaf group as a whole. When a hearing person meets with failure on a job he may be depressed but he is likely not devastated; he can relatively easily turn his attention in another direction and seek out another position. With a deaf person a single failure may lead to an over-all feeling of failure, which may be so devastating as to actually retard his rehabilitation. He may develop feelings of inadequacy and inferiority and generalize his failure in one situation to all situations.

Then too the reputation of the deaf group as a whole may suffer. An employer may be reluctant to hire another deaf person after experiencing some difficulty with one deaf person. He may attribute the one person's failure to his physical handicap and generalize this to all deaf people.

For these reasons a job counselor or a placement officer must be particularly careful in matching the person and the job. Not only must the deaf person's pattern of abilities match those required on the job, but, and this is particularly important for the deaf person, his personality needs must be compatible with the requirements of the job. For example, where night work or shift work is required this should be pointed out to the deaf applicant beforehand, so that if the applicant feels that such shift work would too greatly curtail his social life he will have an opportunity to refuse the job, rather than accept it and then resign. Whether or not there are other deaf people with whom the applicant would be working is also another significant factor in job adjustment. Of course this is an individual matter. Some deaf people would prefer the company of other deaf people on a job so that a certain amount of socialization is possible within the job framework. Other people might prefer not to be in

the company of other deaf people on the job but would prefer to have all social contacts off the job. In any case such information should be available to the applicant so that he can better assess the possibility of adjusting. Such fac-

tors, insignificant as they may seem at first glance, are in reality basic to job satisfaction and thus are most significant to the proper adjustment of the deaf person as an individual and to the deaf group as a whole.

N.A.D. By-Laws

*As finally approved at the Convention of the N.A.D., St. Louis, Missouri,
July 21-27, 1957.*

Preamble

The National Association of the Deaf shall be the focal point of the activities of all cooperating state and provincial associations of the deaf in promoting the welfare of the deaf in educational measures, in employment, in legislation, and in any other field pertaining to or affecting the deaf of America in their pursuit of economic security, social equality, and all their just rights and privileges as citizens.

It shall cooperate with its member associations of the deaf, through their presidents or their appointed representatives, and give assistance to the member associations, when requested, in state or local activities pertaining to the welfare of the deaf. It shall apprise the member associations as to conditions and trends which may affect the deaf, and the member associations shall likewise apprise the National Association as to such conditions and trends wherein its assistance may be needed. The National Association will assist the member associations, when requested, by preparation of publicity material, by giving counsel as to procedure, by writing letters, and by any other helpful means.

The National Association of the Deaf shall be in fact a federation of cooperating associations of the deaf and it shall also render assistance when possible to individual deaf persons and local groups of deaf persons. It shall cooperate with other organizations of or for the deaf, with educational organizations and with organizations of parents of deaf children in any measure its officers or its Executive Board, or its membership deem important in promoting the interests of the deaf. Its members shall be the individual members of the cooperating associations and others who may be eligible although not members of cooperating associations.

While the National Association of the Deaf is controlled essentially by the cooperating associations through a system of representative government, it has no control over the internal affairs or the finances of the member associations.

Article I — Membership

Section 1. Organizational Membership.

1. Cooperating Members. Any association of the deaf in the United States

with state-wide representation may become a Cooperating Member of the National Association by officially informing the National Association of its decision to cooperate, of its indication or its intention to carry out the provisions of membership described elsewhere in these By-Laws, and by remitting its membership fee. All members of cooperating associations automatically become members of the National Association under arrangements described in Article VII.

(Note: The District of Columbia will be treated as having the status of a "State.")

2. Regular Members. Regular dues-paying members of cooperating associations in good standing shall be Regular Members of the National Association.

3. Honorary Members. By a two-thirds vote of a National Convention, Honorary Membership may be conferred upon a hearing person in recognition of distinguished service in the interests of the deaf. Such members shall be privileged to participate in conventions, but they shall not vote or hold office.

4. Associate Members. Deaf persons residing outside the United States and Canada may be elected Associate Members of the National Association, with the privilege of participating in and voting in Conventions but not holding office. They shall pay dues of twelve dollars (\$12.00) per year.

Section 2. Individual Membership.

1. Advancing Member. Anyone otherwise eligible for regular membership may become an Advancing Member by paying dues of one dollar (\$1.00) or more per month or twelve dollars (\$12.00) or more per year. He shall receive a free subscription to the official publication of the Association.

2. Contributing Member. Anyone contributing a total sum of \$100.00, or \$100.00 in a single cash payment, shall become a Contributing Member. Members who were recorded as Life Members prior to adoption of these By-Laws shall be automatically classified as Contributors. Contributing Members may advance to higher rank by further contributions.

3. Sustaining Member. An Advancing Member whose payments total \$250.00 or any person making a single cash payment of \$250.00 shall become a Sustaining Member. Members of the Century Club prior to adoption of these By-Laws shall automatically become Sustaining Members.

4. Patron. Any member whose contributions make a total sum of \$500, or any person making a cash contribution of \$500.00, shall be a Patron.

5. Benefactor. Any member whose payments total \$1,000.00, or who makes a cash contribution of \$1,000.00 shall be a Benefactor.

6. Sponsor. Individuals or organizations ineligible for membership who make a contribution in any amount shall be known as Sponsors. They have no membership privileges nor obligations.

(Note: Contributing, Sustaining, Patron, and Benefactor memberships are categories of "Life Memberships." They are "paid up" for life, and additional contributions are optional with such members).

Article II — Home Office

Sec. 1. The Association shall maintain an official headquarters, to be known as the Home Office, at such location and in such quarters as shall be designated by the Council of Representatives assembled at a regular convention and the location thus designated shall remain the headquarters of the Association until changed by vote of the Council of Representatives. In the Home Office shall be conducted all official business of the Association.

Section 2. The Home Office shall be of sufficient size and sufficiently equipped to accommodate the needs of an adequate staff. It shall be under the direct supervision of the President of the Association and the staff shall consist of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, and/or Office Manager appointed by the President, and such clerical assistants as may be deemed necessary, employed by the President.

Section 3. In the Home Office shall be kept the official records of the Association, official documents, membership records, research material, and supplies of literature for publicity purposes. It shall build up and maintain a library of information on the deaf, including books, bound volumes of periodicals, pamphlets, and any other informative material it may find available. Facilities of the library shall be made available to research workers, students, writers, and others in search of information on the deaf.

Article III — Officers

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a First Vice President, a Second Vice President, a

Secretary-Treasurer, and six members of the Executive Board.

Section 2. The officers of the Association shall be elected separately by ballot on the last day of each alternate biennial convention (every fourth year), beginning with the year 1959, and they shall hold their offices for a term of four years, or until their successors are duly elected. No person shall be eligible to hold office who has not been for two full years immediately previous to his election a member of the Association in good standing. Two members of the Executive Board shall be likewise elected at each biennial convention for a term of six years, so that the Membership of the Board following each convention shall comprise four hold-over members and two newly elected members.

Section 3. The officers thus elected shall assume their respective offices immediately after adjournment of the convention at which they are elected.

Section 4. Nominating speeches shall be made only by the member proposing the nomination, and they shall be limited to five minutes.

Section 5. The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall comprise the full-time official members of the Home Office staff.

Section 6. Resignations shall be made in writing to the President. Vacancies in office caused by resignations or otherwise shall be filled by the President until the next election, or in lieu of the President, by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board.

Section 7. An officer or a member of the Executive Board may be removed for failure to carry out the duties of his office as expected of him or for other good and sufficient reasons by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board.

Section 8. The officers of the Association shall receive such salaries or other compensation as the members of the Council of Representatives may direct.

Article IV — Duties of Officers

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President of the Association to preside at all meetings in National Conventions and at meetings of the Executive Board and at any other official meetings under the jurisdiction of the Association. He shall preside over deliberations of the Executive Board which may be conducted by mail.

He shall be chairman ex-officio of the local committee in charge of arrangements for national conventions.

He shall appoint such committees as may be provided for in these By-Laws and other committees he may deem necessary in conducting the work of the Association.

He shall be the official in charge of the Home Office, employed there full time at a salary to be determined by the

Council of Representatives at a National Convention.

He shall be the official directly in charge of all activities and transactions of the Association, subject to the approval of the Council of Representatives at National Conventions and the Executive Board between conventions.

He shall report to each National Convention on his activities since the last previous convention and on the condition of the Association.

He shall sign all charters and official documents of the Association.

He shall designate the editor of the official publication of the Association.

Section 2. The First Vice President and the Second Vice President in order shall fill the office of the President when the President is for any reason unable to perform his duties.

Section 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall record the minutes of all meetings of the Association. He shall keep a list of the members of the Association, giving full name together with the post office address. He shall receive all monies belonging to the Association. He shall keep a record of the receipts and expenditures involved in connection with any funds maintained by the Association, and he shall prepare a report on the state of the finances under his care whenever called upon to do so by the President or by the Executive Board or by the members in convention. He shall send notices of their dues status to members annually on the first day of April. He shall give bond in such sum as the Executive Board may decide upon.

He shall be regularly employed full time at the Home Office of the Association at a salary to be determined by the Council of Representatives at a national convention.

Article V — The Executive Board

Section 1. The Executive Board shall consist of the President, who shall be ex-officio chairman, the two Vice Presidents, the Secretary-Treasurer, and six additional members to be elected by the Council of Representatives, two at each biennial convention as provided for elsewhere in these By-Laws.

Section 2. The Executive Board shall have general conduct of the affairs of the Association from the time of its election and installation until the election and installation of its successors. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circumstances may render it wise and allowable.

It shall have the power to appropriate money only from the General Fund of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare. To appropriate money from the Endowment fund between conventions, a majority vote from a referendum of the membership

shall be required. No expenditure not directly authorized by the Association in convention shall be made without the consent of the Executive Board. It shall turn over to its successors all papers, documents etc., it may have which belong to the Association.

Article VI — National Conventions

Section 1. The Association shall meet in national conventions on alternate years, beginning with 1960 unless circumstances call for an earlier meeting or a postponement, as the Executive Board by a two-thirds vote may decide. No convention shall be held in a state not represented by cooperative membership in the Association.

Section 2. The place for holding each succeeding convention shall be decided by the Executive Board and announced at least six months in advance. Preferred places for the next meeting may be voted upon in conventions, but the Executive Board shall have the power to change the place and/or date when circumstances warrant it.

Section 3. The President shall issue an official call to a national convention at least six months in advance.

Section 4. Each convention shall be comprised of two sections, the General Assembly, consisting of all members registered, and the Council of Representatives, consisting of duly appointed representatives of cooperating member associations, and the President, two Vice Presidents, and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. The Representatives shall be appointed by the various cooperating associations and their names and addresses submitted to the Home Office of the Association at least six months before the date of the convention.

The number of representatives to be selected by each cooperating association shall be in proportion to the number of members of the association but no association shall have more than three representatives. The proportion shall be determined by the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association by dividing the number of members in the largest cooperating associations by three and allotting each of the other associations one representative for each number of members equivalent to one third thus determined and for a fractional number consisting of one more than one-half of the next third. Each Cooperating member shall be entitled to at least one Representative. Each representative shall have one vote and the officials of the National Association who are members of the council, and the members of the Executive Board, shall have one vote each.

Section 5. Conventions shall meet twice daily on four days. The first two half-day sessions shall be meetings of

the General Assembly, devoted to reports of officers and committees, beginning with the President's report. Sessions three and four shall be confined to meetings of the General Assembly, including all registered members and Representatives. Sessions seven and eight shall be for the Council of Representatives.

Any registered member may attend meetings of the Council of Representatives, but separate seating arrangements shall be provided for the Representatives and only members of the Council may participate in the deliberations.

At sessions three and four the Council of Representatives shall consider measures to be submitted to the General Assembly.

In sessions of the General Assembly (sessions five and six) new business, as well as reports from the Council of Representatives, shall be proposed, discussed, and put to a vote.

At sessions seven and eight the Council of Representatives shall indicate by vote their acceptance or rejection of motions adopted or acted upon during previous sessions, including those of the General Assembly, and decisions made at these meetings of the Council of Representatives shall be considered the final decision of the convention. Motions adopted at meetings of the General Assembly which are not acted upon by the Council of Representatives are to be considered as accepted by the Council of Representatives.

Every fourth year, beginning in 1960, the Council of Representatives shall elect officers, as provided for in Article III, Section 2. Officers shall be elected by ballot and to be duly elected each officer must receive a majority vote. Two members of the Executive Board shall be similarly elected at each biennial convention to maintain a constant total of six members, which shall be established by election of Board Members at the 1960 convention.

Article VII — Cooperating Members

Section 1. Associations cooperating with the National Association shall be known as Cooperating Members. They may become such by officially notifying the Home Office of their decision to cooperate and remitting a fee to be determined at national conventions.

The Council of Representatives shall have the power to determine the per capita rate which shall be paid annually by the cooperating members. This rate shall remain in effect until revised by the Council.

All members of the cooperating associations shall be considered Regular Members of the National Association.

The cooperating associations shall provide the National Association with the names and addresses of all members.

Article VIII — Expenditure Limited

Section 1. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the Association shall at any time be subject shall not exceed the regular income for that year, and under no circumstances shall the officers of one term incur indebtedness that must be met by any succeeding administration.

Article IX — Fees and Dues

Section 1. The initiation fee for members joining the National Association independently of membership in cooperating associations shall be twelve dollars (\$12.00) and the annual dues thereafter shall be twelve dollars (\$12.00), payable on the first day of May beginning on the first of May after the initiation fee has been paid. Payments of dues may be made by the month.

Section 2. The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on the first day of May.

Section 3. No person shall vote or take part in deliberations of this Association who is not an active member of a cooperating association or who has not paid his initiation fee or who is in arrears with his dues.

Article X — The Local Committee

Section 1. As soon as possible after the location of a convention has been determined the President shall appoint a Local Committee, not necessarily members of the Association, residing in the locality where the convention is to be held, and the Local Committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of members of the Association.

Section 2. The President of the National Association shall be ex-officio chairman of the Local Committee. The Local Committee shall not enter into contracts involving expenditures or concessions not directly concerned with the reception and entertainment of members and guests of the convention without first submitting bids for said contracts to the President of the Association for approval: withholding of said approval being equivalent to the rejection of said bids. In case of an appeal to the Executive Board, the decision of that body shall be final.

Section 3. The Local Committee shall within two months following the adjournment of the Convention for which it was appointed, terminate its activities with a final report to the President, accompanied by a financial settlement with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

Article XI — Program Committee

At least three months before the time of holding each National Convention, the President of the Association shall appoint a Program Chairman and a Program Committee consisting of as many persons as he deems necessary, with

himself as ex-officio non-voting chairman, to prepare a program for the convention, which shall be published at least one month in advance of the convention.

Article XII — Affiliated Organizations

Section 1. Any local group of deaf persons, such as clubs or church or social groups, may affiliate with the National Association upon payment of annual dues of twenty dollars (\$20.00) or more. This is simply a gesture of support to the Association and it gives the affiliated organization authority to state on its stationery or official papers that it is affiliated with the National Association. The Executive Board shall have the power to disapprove any and all such applications for affiliation.

Section 2. All local affiliated organizations shall have full charge of their own funds and property, and shall not be financially responsible to the National Association, except to the extent of paying their annual dues. Conversely, the National Association assumes no financial responsibility for any of its affiliates or cooperating agencies.

Article XIII — Official Seal

Section 1. The official seal of the Association shall be as described below:

A milled outer circle; just within and following this the words, "National Association of the Deaf"; within this a smaller dotted circle; within and following this the word, "Incorporated," and the date "1900"; in the center of the whole the letters, "U. S. A."

Article XIV — Official Publication

Section 1. The Association shall maintain an official publication in which shall be printed all official papers of the Association, all reports of the officers, and other such matters as may be of interest to the members.

Section 2. A subscription price sufficient to pay the cost of printing shall be charged for the official publication and it shall be sent only to paid subscribers.

Article XV — Amendments

Section 1. These By-Laws may be amended at any regular convention of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the Council of Representatives. Such proposed amendment shall be submitted in writing, read and seconded at least one day before vote is taken. Debate on such amendment shall be permissive in the General Assembly.

Article XVI — Effective Date

These revised By-Laws of the Association shall supersede all of the old N.A.D. By-Laws and amendments and go into effect when at least fifteen state associations have become Cooperating Members in accordance with Article VII. The President shall issue a proclamation establishing the date that these By-Laws go into full effect and the old ones become null and void.

The Educational Front and Parents' Department

By W. T. Griffing, Editor

We are not going to say more than a single word about dead lines. Why should we when we have this snappy money article for your approval?

It was written by Robert Toland Jr., Director of the Carter County (Okla.)



W. T. GRIFFING

Child Guidance Clinic. By the time you read it a new school year will be upon us, but you can store this for future reference. Anyway, read this to find out whether you have been doing things the wrong way, like the gullible editor of this department!

MONEY FOR GRADES?

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold..." (Proverbs 25:11).

No doubt at this time of year, parents have been reviewing their children's report cards with varied reactions. To the parent who was pleased there was doubtless an impulse to reward the child in some way. In casting about for a method to show approval, it is quite possible that such a parent may have hit upon a gift of money. Even if the idea was not original, it may have been suggested by some friend or acquaintance, or even by the child himself. The pupil undoubtedly has heard one or more of his classmates brag about receiving some monetary reward for his "good" grades. He comes home with the tale, half hoping his parents may follow suit, if the grades on his report card appear pleasing enough. It is a hint, an open suggestion, and parents will have to decide literally between "a word fitly spoken," or "gold."

Now, what at first appears to be a quite simple matter of "reward" really is not so simple, if we really think about it. Several important considerations are involved.

In the first place, it is certainly fitting and proper for parents to show an appropriate emotional reaction to the child's grades—it would be unnatural for these important indications of progress (or the lack of it) to be ignored. A parent's heart can certainly swell with pride if the grades are favorable—this is of course, a sure sign the youngster is a "chip off the old block," meaning he reflects well upon his parents. There is justly felt then, some need to give some sort of "reward" or "favor" to the deserving child.

And in our present culture, where there is considerable emphasis upon money, is it not natural that monetary

reward is often given for "good" grades?

Having arrived at this point, the proud parents may quickly decide to assign a certain "dollar value" to certain grades—say a dollar for all A's, fifty cents for B's, etc. Or, if the budget is slender, or the child is young, smaller amounts may be assigned.

Sometimes the parent may feel a "vicious cycle" is established—for as the child grows older or the family becomes better fixed financially, the pupil may demand higher and higher payments for his "good" grades. (I have heard reports of payments as high as five dollars per "A" for grades). Also, relatives, particularly the more pecuniary ones, may be invited to participate—with a grandmother or an uncle sharing the dubious privilege of adding to the triumphant pupil's "loot."

If parents tend to talk a good deal about this matter of monetary reward for grades, the profuseness of the talk may tend to hide, however unsuccessfully, the real issue of the parents' mixed feelings about what they are getting themselves and their children into. Then, too, the excessive talk may be an effort to "defend a bad position." Having once "declared himself," the parent continues to hold to his first declaration, regardless of the underlying personal doubts.

For, at the same time, I believe most parents do have serious doubts about the propriety of rewarding good grades with money. I have known parents to come to view this business as something like a "bribe." Especially does it appear so when, if later on after an established "policy" of rewards is set up, the child begins to bring home poorer report cards. There may then arise the possibility of extracting money from the child instead of rewarding him—his allowance can be cut off for one week for every "D," etc. Suffice it to say, some knotty and painful problems can arise, once "grade payments" have been made.

Other side effects may arise. Children who are not "paid" for their grades may feel they are not fairly treated. Grades may also come to mean purely "what pleases my mother and daddy," (or pleases them not, as the case may be), instead of providing for the pupil some measure of how he is progressing in his education. If grades become ends in themselves, then the pupil may come to cheat so as to try and maintain a highly profitable level of grade procurement.

The real tragedy grade payment goes

deeper, into the basic philosophy of the individual parent and child. Paying for grades tends to substitute something of relatively worthless value, for something of inestimable value. The parent who pays for good grades, may sincerely be trying to show approval, praise, acceptance, pride, and love. All these qualities really are pretty hard to set a "dollar value" upon, aren't they?

Why not be satisfied with something simply priceless, then—"A word fitly spoken." Children need the satisfaction of knowing the true, precious worth of their parents' praise and loving commendation. To put a dollar mark upon this is to cheapen, to degrade.

So, to parents who have not settled this issue, but who are troubled about it, I say, follow the dictates of your heart. The chances are, your child will feel proud beyond words if you give him justified praise for his grades. Do not feel you have to pay for the grades just because you have been told someone else does pay their child. Do not feel you have to compete with other parents in terms of paying higher rewards for your child's grades.

A grade is a psychological thing, it carries an intellectual and an emotional meaning. It is deserving, really, of the highest reward we can give it—an emotional reward, a psychological reward, an intellectual reward—our sincere congratulations, 'A word fitly spoken.'

School Personnel

With the opening of schools around the country the school papers have started coming again and a number of changes are noted as teachers and principals have moved to new locations.

The California School at Berkeley has grabbed the best known among educators with Dr. Irving S. Fusfeld becoming director of counseling and guidance and Joseph P. Youngs, Jr., the new dean of students. Dr. Fusfeld retired last year as vice president of Gallaudet College, and Mr. Youngs was principal of the Kendall School and professor of education at Gallaudet College.

Archer P. Bardes, for several years principal of the Alabama School for Negro Deaf, has become educational supervisor of the Central New York School at Rome, a new position created after Principal Charles F. Rawlings resigned to become principal of the Scranton Day School in Pennsylvania.

John C. Nace was appointed headmaster of the Mt. Airy School, Philadelphia, last spring, following the death of Edward M. Twitmyer.

Sifting the Sands . . .

By Roger M. Falberg

1648 Holmes Avenue, Racine, Wisc.

By Boyce R. Williams, Guest Columnist

In his August column, Roger Falberg introduced the important subject of resources needed for deaf people to achieve better adjustment. Our mutual and gratifyingly persistent friend and colleague of many years, Stahl Butler, prompted him. I am indebted to Roger for this opportunity to explore the broad subject more fully in a public forum that reaches so many whose best thinking and action are needed.

Everywhere we find evidence of a quickening of consciousness that the time-honored educational and social patterns of the deaf are incomplete. The drive of the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation during the past dozen years to cultivate better intergroup relationships, better services, better jobs, sounder counseling, and so on for deaf people is an example. From the Far West we hear compelling statements about deaf adult education both as a public service and as a responsibility of our clubs. At least one school is courageously moving to create equal educational opportunity for emotionally or mentally different deaf children. Gallaudet College is expanding rapidly. New training programs to improve the capacities to serve the deaf of many types of professional workers exist.

The National Association of the Deaf has a home office and is being called upon to advise educators and high public officials. Real progress is underway to develop preventive and treatment mental health programs. The NAD occupational survey, the Wisconsin survey of deaf rehabilitation needs, the Mississippi training program, the summer course in Alabama, the improved diagnostic services in the schools of Arkansas, New Mexico, and Western Pennsylvania, research studies in lip reading and hearing testing are a few of the many instances of realization that there are many ways to improve services for deaf people.

Roger has emphasized the need for vocational centers for the deaf, logically pinpointing them in residential schools for the deaf. What he says is so basically right and so necessary that I am very reluctant to introduce refinements that some might construe as differences. However, to encourage full exploration and to eliminate needless obstacles in the interests of early favorable action, some further thinking is offered below.

We do need centers for the adult deaf. However, this need reaches much

deeper than vocational training *per se*. Authorities may question seriously whether a mature person who can learn and function in an occupation that requires vocational training (i.e., a trade) needs or should have a special situation to secure that training. The thousands of deaf people successfully employed in a vast array of challenging jobs support this reasoning.

Years of intensive experience with deaf adults brings out that we have a fair sized group of marginal people. They may have one or more of the following characteristics: (1) Limited education; (2) Emotional imbalance; (3) Low level intelligence; (4) Serious secondary disabilities; (5) Limited or no work experience. All of them need intensive personal adjustment training if they are to function independently permanently. May this not indicate that we should set our sights first for personal adjustment centers for our deaf who need them? Later targets can include intensive shop training for all and sheltered employment for those who cannot attain competitive jobs.

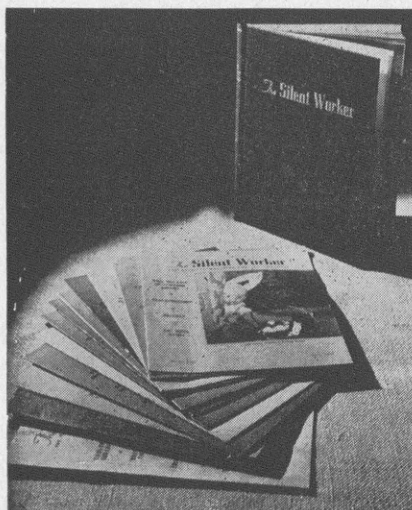
Our personal adjustment training center would try to increase student capacities to meet the demands of daily living. It would offer intensive counseling therapy; basic work in reading, writing, and arithmetic with speech and lipreading for selected cases; and strict discipline for proper habit development both with respect to social relations and self care. As students attain and improve employability, it would daily supervise available shop training and

on-the-job training up to the point of complete independence.

It would be ideal if we could have our centers in our schools for the deaf as they are the founts of all kinds of knowledge and skills. Moreover, the rich plant and shop situations that all of them have would materially enhance our program. However, we must take care lest our important aims founder needlessly on the unattainable. Many of our schools are legally unable to serve adults. While this may be a transitory matter, amenable to legislation, the climate, staffing and housing of our schools are not. They are geared to work with children and could not easily if at all in many States effect such a major transition as to include adults as part of their *daily* operating programs.

The possibility of the schools serving in this manner has been considered before and certainly should not be abandoned. However, Roger, Stahl, and I among many others realize the urgency of the problem. We are critically aware of the need for a beginning. We must demonstrate what can and should be done. We must start in a small way. We need principally a roof and a few dedicated, trained workers for the deaf to establish and carry out an intensive personal adjustment training program.

The vocational rehabilitation program is very much interested. We are looking for pioneers who have the knowledge and desire to do work like this. A broad, new frontier of service to the deaf is at hand for bold people with vision. We Americans like to think we are always there first. It is a little deflating to learn from conversations with Sir Edward Evans, Chairman of the National Institute for the Deaf, that England already has a demonstration hostel in which emotionally involved deaf adults are conditioned for economic and social independence. Let's get moving!!



BOUND VOLUME IX

Volume IX of THE SILENT WORKER is now being prepared and any readers or subscribers wishing one of these handsomely bound books may order it now. Volume IX contains the issues from September, 1956, through August, 1957.

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SWinging 'round the nation



HARRIETT B. VOTAW

The News Editor is Mrs. Geraldine Fail, 344 Janice St., North Long Beach 5, California.

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Correspondents should send their news to the Assistant News Editor serving their states.

Information about births, deaths, marriages, and engagements should be mailed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR NEWS IS THE 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

IOWA . . .

The News Editor of THE SILENT WORKER has received a most interesting letter from Ross Koons of Des Moines, better known as "Rastus" to most of you. Mr. Koons mentions an item concerning an auto accident involving five Iowa residents which appeared in the news section under the Missouri heading in the July 1957 issue of THE WORKER. While Mr. Koons graciously concedes that the News Editor has no means of verifying news accounts sent in from other parts of the country, he does offer an explanation of what actually happened. An excerpt from his letter follows:

"In the July issue of THE SILENT WORKER, under the Missouri Heading, an account is given of an auto accident in which five Iowans were injured while returning from a bowling tournament in Kansas City, May 19, 1957. As owner of the 1952 Dodge car which ended up a total loss, I will endeavor to stick a bit closer to what actually happened.

"John Montgomery, Marvin Tuttle, Roger Taylor, Dennis Froehle, and myself left Kansas City at 2 a.m. Sunday, May 19. I drove the first 150 miles while the rest slept and, after a stop for gas and coffee, Jack Montgomery took over and the rest of us slept. A few miles south of Lamoni, Iowa, at 5:30 a.m. a 16-year-old farm boy driving a Ford pick-up, made a left turn right in front of our car and we came together almost head-on. Jack said he was going about 55 miles an hour but applied his brakes for 57 feet and honked his horn to no avail. Jack was the most seriously injured with six fractured ribs, a fractured nose, four teeth knocked out, cuts and abrasions on face and head, and a badly sprained leg. Marvin Tuttle escaped with no broken bones but had a recurrence of an old ankle injury, a crushed chest, and a badly cut hand. Roger Taylor had a bad cut under his chin and was badly shaken up, while Dennis Froehle escaped with a severely skinned pair of legs and I myself sustained a slight concussion, crushed chest, a busted upper plate, cuts and bruises inside and outside of mouth, abrasions on both legs and a fractured index finger on my right hand. Jack was unable to work for seven weeks, Tuttle and Taylor both two weeks and I was off for nine weeks. Dennis was able to hobble around okay.

"This being the second time that I have had my car end up a total loss, and both being Dodges, I decided to buy another one since it appears that I cannot be killed in a Dodge. Latest is a '56 Dodge with a new car warranty."

We wish to thank Mr. Koons for his letter and invite our readers to write us at any time items appear in the News Section which do not

contain the true facts. We are always glad to print a retraction or correct an error.

Address: Geraldine Fail, 344 Janice St., North Long Beach 5, California.

WISCONSIN . . .

The Milwaukee Silent Club's outing at Lake Lawn Lodge, Delavan, on July 13, attracted more people than had been expected. Guests of honor at the buffet supper and the program following were Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Huff and Mr. and Mrs. William Randsdell. Mr. Huff is the new superintendent at the Wisconsin school and Mr. Randsdell is school principal. The enjoyable program that evening included a show similar to TV's "I've Got a Secret" with Mr. and Mrs. Huff and Mr. Randsdell serving as panelists and Mr. and Mrs. Don Neumann, Don Reinick, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Zola taking part in the cast. Winner of the Beauty Contest was Miss Raylyn Ann Fiedler, daughter of Raymond and Winona Fiedler of Milwaukee and granddaughter of Ernest Maertz of Rockford, Ill. Runner-up to Raylyn was Janet DeLap of Delavan, and Marie Kamuchey of Milwaukee took 3rd place amongst the 18 girls who vied for the title. Raylyn was presented with a nice trophy and a manicure set. Additional information on Raylyn discloses that she is "sweet sixteen" and a senior at Shorewood High School.

Jenie Tarantino and Marie Kamuchey, both of Milwaukee, are enjoying the sights, and sports, at Milan, Italy as this is written. Marie, incidentally, will be taking part in the swimming contests and hopes to win some points for the U.S.A.

Janet DeLap, Delavan, and Deanna Rabiola, Janesville, were graduated from the Wisconsin School last June and both young ladies will be amongst those enrolling at Gallaudet College in September.

The Wisconsin chapter of the Gallaudet Alumni Association held a picnic at Racine August 4 which was well attended. Event was in charge of Gallaudet Alumni living in the Racine area.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hansen of Madison and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Schrank of Portage, traveled together during their recent vacation trip west to California. The trip, made in July, was wonderful and the four of them were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Vertz in Monterey, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. Vertz used to live in Madison.

Marion Hein, Milwaukee, and Hilary Heck of Jefferson will be married September 28th. Hilary, formerly of Milwaukee, is now employed as a linotype operator at Jefferson following several months of training at a linotype school in Charles City, Iowa. Marion, accompanied by Jean Hauser, also of Milwaukee, is currently touring Europe.

Gertrude Walker of New York City and Daniel Lewis of Milwaukee were married March 30 and are making their home in Milwaukee; the wedding of Jeanette Neilsen and Chester Janszak, both of Milwaukee, took place August 10.

Coming marriages include those of Carol Hanson, Milwaukee, and Warren Haroldson, Stoughton, August 17; Ruth Tuinstra, Racine, and Leonard Peacock, Columbus, Ohio, August 24; Janet Beall, Milwaukee and Joseph Suidzinski, Milwaukee, September 28; Mar-



ARTIST AT WORK—During the N.A.D. convention Frank Martin, son of Delta Martin, N.A.D. Office Manager, set up an easel and went into the art business. Possessed of considerable artistic talent, Frank drew rapid color sketches of a number of members who patronized his "studio" for a 50-cent fee. After paying for his equipment, Frank donated the balance of his earnings to the N.A.D., which made the N.A.D. nine dollars richer. Thanks to Frank, and here's hoping he attains great success in the field of art.

ian Hein, Milwaukee, and Hilary Heck, Jefferson, September 28.

Mrs. Emilie Langer, 86, of Milwaukee passed away June 17. She was a sister of the late Elizabeth Harter, Racine; Mrs. Ruth Swacina, 66, of Delavan died July 10 after several months illness; Mrs. Paul Lange, wife of Paul Lange, Delavan, died during the last week of June in the Elkhorn Hospital. Mrs. Lange was 83 years of age. Our sympathy goes to all the bereaved families.

ARIZONA . . .

In June the Phoenix Association of the Deaf held its last meeting of the season; there were no meetings through the summer months on account of vacations and the hot weather. Next meeting will be the second Saturday in September and the social season re-opens with a Progressive Party on September 28th under the chairmanship of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Leon.

Russel Leon and Nancy Elkins, both of Phoenix, are home from Gallaudet College for the summer. Angelia Watson, of the staff at the California School in Berkeley came home for a short stay; after which she and her sister Edna left for Chicago to visit their brother David and Edna's daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stewart became the proud parents of a girl on April 19th. The Stewarts, formerly of Oklahoma, have been living in Phoenix about a year and Fred is employed by The Sunnyslope News, a weekly.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingram Lester motored to Kentucky to visit their folks and while there took in the Kentucky Association of the Deaf Convention in Danville and met many former schoolmates they hadn't seen for years.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harrison spent part of their vacation in Las Vegas, Nevada. Wonder if they brought back a bagfull of silver dollars?

Floyd Perkins took his family to Utah for a visit with Mrs. Perkins' folks; Floyd is employed by the AiResearch Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Weber sold their home in St. Louis and are now residents of Phoenix, where Mr. Weber has found employment. They plan to buy a home in the not too distant future.

Mrs. Albert Hopkins of Little Rock, Ark.,

spent a few days with the William Wherrys.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rogerson of Tucson were in Phoenix and Mesa visiting friends; they reported they had just completed adding a family room to their home.

The Jack Cravens of Tucson are grandparents again. A daughter was born to one of their twins, Joan. Jean had a girl about a year ago.

Babette Kraveski, one of the Watson girls, was admitted to St. Joseph's Hospital for surgery recently and is now well on the road to recovery.

The Gilbert Leons are planning a trip to Colorado, where they expect to do some camping. The Shurtz and the Wherrys will accompany them and share in the fun.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wherry entertained at a Chuck Wagon dinner in the backyard; present were the Ingram Lesters, the Jerry Kells, the William McRaes, the Gilbert Leons, the Fred Harrisons, the Rue Shurtz and Paul Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Woods and daughters, of Tucson, stopped for a short visit with the Shurtz on their way to Blythe and Los Angeles to visit Nora's folks.

Willis Combs is another on the hospitalization list; he is now back home and doing fine.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Kelly have moved into their new home and are busy getting it all fixed up. When are you going to have Open House, Janie?

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. William Wherry gathered at the Gilbert Leon home in Phoenix May 19th to honor the Wherrys' 40th wedding anniversary and present them with a small white tree literally covered with greenery. Several weeks before the event, friends made a movie film of the couple showing how they met each other, etc., and the showing of the movie was the highlight of the party, together with a mock wedding and a huge three-tiered cake. Mrs. Wherry (nee Grace Hall of Illinois) and Mr. Wherry were married in Arizona back in 1907 and have made their home there ever since. They have one daughter and two granddaughters.

The following items were contributed by Mrs. Dorothea Donovan of Tucson.

A winning goal for Mr. and Mrs. Angel Acuna by the birth of Ronald Louis Acuna on July 9, 1957. Score: 8 lbs., 14 oz.

Future if private plans for the Slade Basketball team fortunately went awry with the welcome birth of a baby girl, Shirley Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. Elwin Slade on July 9, 1957.

The summer informal biweekly gatherings of Hughes Silent Club drew to a close with a gala Bingo party in the patio of Carolyn Bateman's house — Russel Leon, the deaf "Sky-scraper" from Phoenix won the first prize — a "miniature" pie. Fruit punch and cookies were served by the charming hostess. Carolyn who received a surprise cash gift in appreciation for her perfect attendance and cheery disposition. Good luck, Carolyn, in your pursuit of Gally career!

In line with the booming town of Tucson is Arizona State School for the Deaf keeping up in the form of blue prints now shaping up for an auditorium boasting of a seating capacity for 400 on a graduated incline. So put Sloan's liniment away.

August 3rd, 1957 saw Willcox cop Pima County Recreational League Championship honors. The happiest player on that team is no other than our Edward Bell — the "Cowboy from Willcox" — with a yard-wide grin displaying pearly white teeth, all there.

Gay travel tales are in the making for Clyde Russell who is spending the latter part of his two weeks' vacation with his parents in Phoenix.

Anybody wanting to see all of Disneyland in one swift stroke, can engage the services of
(continued on page 13)

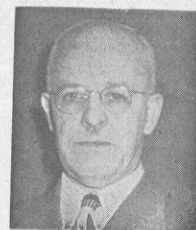
QUESTIONS AND OPINIONS

on

Parliamentary Procedure

By Edwin M. Hazel

Qualified Parliamentarian, Member, the National Association of Parliamentarians and the Chicago Association of Parliamentarians



September, 1957

"Quality is never an accident. It is always the result of high intention, sincere effort, intelligent direction, and skillful execution."—Anon.—NAP.

Q. May a member vote on the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting if he did not attend such meeting?

A. Yes. Robert's Parliamentary Law says anyone may vote on the approval of minutes of a meeting whether or not he was present at the time the action was taken!

Q. Suppose an illegally made report is presented to the assembly, and certain members of the committee who received no notification of committee meetings are aware of the fact, but made no protest or challenge, what becomes of the illegal report?

A. If the illegal report is accepted by the assembly, it is legal, because of no one protesting it. However, it is the duty of the committee members who did not receive the notification of the meetings to rise *immediately* and *protest* when the illegal report is read. The Chair will then be obliged to rule the report out of order. But the assembly may return the illegal report with instructions to report it back legally at the next meeting, or it may discharge the committee by a two-thirds vote.

Q. Is it true that it is necessary to get the consent of the seconder who seconded your motion before you may withdraw it? — Mrs. R.

A. No. You may modify or withdraw it at will, but NOT after the Chair has stated your motion. A motion, after being stated by the Chair, belongs to the assembly, but may be modified or withdrawn, by general consent or a majority vote. The seconder has no more to say concerning withdrawing a motion than any other member.

Q. If the seconder does not like the modification, may he withdraw his second?

A. Yes. However, another member may second it.

Q. Mr. X, when called to give a report of the Resolutions committee of which he was chairman, read as the committee report material that had not been adopted by the committee at its meeting, and when reading the alleged report omitted reading one important item. The

"report" was adopted by the assembly. and at the next meeting the entire report (including the item not read by the Mr. X) was included in the minutes as approved. Is there any way that we can prevent such unsatisfactory procedure?

A. Yes, First, the Resolutions committee should have formally adopted a report at its meeting. The failure of the committee chairman to see that a report is prepared and properly presented for adoption by the committee, does not release the other committee members of the responsibility of seeing that necessary meetings are called (any two members of the committee may call a committee meeting) and effective action taken to prepare and adopt a proper report. Rather, it increases that responsibility. Second, each committee-man has the responsibility to listen carefully while the report is being read and to call attention at the close of the reading to any errors in the reading or any deviation from the report as adopted by the committee. It is improper to assume that such errors are "trickery" on the part of the committee chairman. Third, in many organizations reports and minutes may well be duplicated and distributed in advance so members may be better prepared to follow good procedure. The president or presiding officer may well check with the committee chairmen before the assembly meets as to whether or not the committees have formally adopted reports to present at properly called meetings.

NAVY WANTS DEAF PERSONS

The U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine is greatly interested in locating persons who have total loss of function of both inner ears as a result of operation. These persons will be used in studies at Pensacola, Florida. We can use otherwise healthy subjects between the ages of 18 and 50 for about five days. We will pay all expenses plus \$15 a day. Please address correspondence to: Captain Ashton Graybiel, MC, USN; Director of Research; U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine; Naval Air Station; Pensacola, Florida.



N.F.S.D. Division No. 10 of San Diego, California, held its first annual Fiesta Ball at the U. S. Grant Hotel Saturday evening, August 3, with some 500 people attending. Above, left to right, the Fiesta committee: Charles Johnson, Clyde Houze, Wayne Gough, chairman, Marvin Thompson, Carlos De Sierra. Next, winners of the costume judging. Left to right: Susie Donahue, third; Mrs. Carlos De Sierra, second; Mary Ellen Thompson, first. Third picture shows winners of the best beard and costume judging. Robert Wharton, third; Don Donahue, second; Herschel Johnson, first. Last, Marvin Thompson, whose rendition of, "I love me until I am blue in the face," brought down the house.

Photos by Jerry Fail.

SWinging . . .

(continued from page 12)

a very competent guide, Laurie Plate of Tucson, now with his Aunt in Hollywood for 3 weeks.

COLORADO . . .

Arthur Macy, of Nunn, Colo., a 1953 graduate of the Colorado School, spent two weeks in July with his aunt and uncle on a trip to the state of New York, but missed New York city by 100 miles.

Vernon Herzberger spent most of his three weeks vacation with his younger son, William, and his wife and 15-year-old daughter; and also visited his aged mother in Pueblo. When William started on his week's vacation, he took his family and father with him in their car and house trailer and visited Yellowstone Park for one and one half days; drove through Wyoming to the Black Hills of South Dakota to see the Rushmore Memorial and then to visit Vern's 88-year-old aunt in South Dakota. Vern said it was rather hot in South Dakota and he was glad to be back in cool Colorado. He reported a wonderful and restful vacation and he was back to work in the Colorado School on July 29.

James McFarland, of Colorado Springs, and Susan Weaver, of Denver, were married in Raton, New Mexico, on Saturday, August 3rd, and are now making their home in Colorado Springs where James is employed in the Colorado school.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Galuzzo and their daughter, Margaret, arrived home in Colorado Springs on Sunday, August 4th. The Three-some had a long and enjoyable trip; they attended the convention of Instructors of the American Schools for the Deaf in Knoxville, Tenn.; and then visited their folks and friends in Connecticut and New York. Mrs. Emma Cunningham accompanied them on their trip, and after the trip she visited her sister in California for a few weeks.

Melvin Maudlin, one of the former pupils of the Colorado School, now living in Meeteetse, Wyo., is at present taking courses in body and fender work, auto mechanics at Casper College in Casper, Wyo., with the aid of the Vocational Rehabilitation. Melvin is due to finish the training next spring and hopes to secure employment in that line.

Starting July 29th, Fred Gustafson and his mother went on their 12 day vacation trip, first to the Black Hills of South Dakota for two days; where they saw the Black Hills Passion Play at Spearfish, and the Rushmore Memorial. Then after driving through Wyoming and Montana to Great Falls, they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn I. Harris and the Montana School. A visit to Glacier National Park, and Yellowstone Park, they stopped in Meeteetse, Wyo., to visit Melvin Maudlin, who was still pitching hay on the farm, and his parents. Fred had to return home to give his attention to the lawn and flowers, and to finish up his work on the vocational survey which

he has been doing all summer.

Shortly after this trip, Alan Barker, the baker in the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, stopped in Colorado Springs to be the guest of the Gustafsons. Alan enjoyed his visit, especially in the Springs and at the School. Highlight of his visit was an ascent to the summit of the 14,110 foot Pikes Peak by cog railway. Fred took Alan to visit the Thomas Fishlers, the William Henrys (in their own shoe shop on the West side of the town) and John Pat Warriner, employed at the Gazette and Telegraph. After some sightseeing trips in and around the Springs, Alan left in his 1953 Mercury sedan for Canon City, the Royal Gorge, and Salt Lake City to visit his sister and family before returning to the Montana School.

Mrs. Iona T. Simpson, of Denver, has returned from an extended visit in the East. First, she flew to Washington, D. C., to attend the Gallaudet Reunion, and then went down to Alexandria, Virginia, to attend the Convention of the Episcopal Ministers for the Deaf, and then on to Jamestown, Va., to visit her son and family who live nearby. Mrs. Simpson was fortunate to attend the Jamestown Festival and was among those who registered in the same book she had registered in 50 years ago.

The Rev. and Mrs. Homer E. Grace also were in Washington and Alexandria, and arrived home by plane a few days after Mrs. Simpson.

The Loren Elstads had as their guests the Jerry Moers of Washington, D. C., during August. The Elstads are now on their vacation in Nebraska and North Dakota.

Our traveling Frenchman, Mr. Jacques Amiel, joined the group of deaf who went to Milan, Italy, to attend the Deaf Olympics.

MINNESOTA . . .

Ye Scribe has been sleeping on the job lately — more than he needs. Too much sleeping and no work has made him a dull boy, and that is the reason he failed to meet the last few deadlines.

Here goes: Bickerton Winston, Jr., son of Bickerton Winston, Sr., collapsed and died a few minutes later while playing golf on the University course, Friday, June 14. He was only 32 years old. Left a wife and three small sons, 5, 3, and 2 years old. He had a heart condition dating back two years. Instructor and student, he had one year left to get his degree; in the meantime, he had been offered a very lucrative position upon graduation a year hence. His mother died about five years ago. He also was survived by a sister, Caroline, of Joiner, Ark.

Andrew Pangrac was awarded \$10 recently by Twin City Rapid Transit Co., where he has been employed for many years. A mechanic in the radiator shop, he made a suggestion in connection with some repair work. The suggestion was adopted because it meant saving of much time and money. At the end of that month, Andy and another worker were

tied for the best suggestions and so they split the top award of \$50 in savings bonds.

Mrs. Genevieve Berke has already retired from work to enjoy the remaining years. She felt she had worked long enough and so is entitled to a long, leisurely life. Her future plans include visits with relatives in Sioux Falls, S. D. After that she plans to live with her daughter on Sheridan Avenue North.

Kenneth Pelarski of Robbinsdale accompanied his family on a motor trip to Washington to see his brother Gerald graduate from Gallaudet College on May 27. While in Washington, they took a sightseeing tour. At the time of this writing, Ken is out of work temporarily due to a strike at Donaldson's in St. Paul, where a few other deaf employees like Ray Inhofer, Fred Sund, and Ken Elmgren suffered the same fate.

LeRay Siebert and wife traded in their old house on Dupont Avenue North near Broadway recently for a new home farther north on James Avenue and 52nd Avenue North.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCuskey became proud parents of a baby girl born on May 6. It is their first. Congratulations!

Due to a series of eye operations, Mrs. Anna Coffman has not been able to return to work for some time, and so she has applied for old age pension, as long as the government permits women over 62 years old to have pensions.

John Klein, aged 75, passed away in July. He was a tuberculosis patient for several years at Glen Lake sanatorium. About a year or two ago he was released, and since then he was rarely seen at Thompson Hall. His wife preceded him in death by several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brenner were in the Twin Cities several months ago. They were accompanied by the John Spellmans of Faribault. By the way, Henry was on the cover of THE SILENT WORKER several years ago.

The John Spellmans have since resigned from their teaching positions at MSD. We are really sorry to see them leave our midst. It was nice knowing them. Best of luck to them in the new venture, whatever it is, back in the East.

Roger Madsen and Doris Sylvester have been married since Dec. 1. They have made their permanent home in Minneapolis. Congratulations to them even if they are belated.

William Nelson, linotypist on the night shift at the Minneapolis Tribune plant, is enjoying the luxurious ride of the 1957 Plymouth Savoy hardtop sedan these days. He just got tired of he familiarly noisy motor of the Ford; hence, the trade-in. Another new car owner is also another linotypist — LaVerne Mass, a substitute at the Minneapolis Star plant — who got rid of his 1955 Chevy for a 1957 Pontiac hardtop with all the chrome trimmings.

Not long ago Mr. and Mrs. Helmer Hagel paid up their pledge, thus getting on the list of the growing Century Club. This year as well as last year, they have spent considerable time traveling around the country. On their itinerary, they visited Madison, Wis., Bis-



Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Scherr of Baltimore, Maryland, in costume at the Frat Fiesta in San Diego. The Scherrs spent more than four months visiting at the home of a daughter in Lakewood, Calif., and departed in August. The couple made many friends during their visit and all were sorry to see them leave.

marek, N. D., Fargo, N. D., and Moorhead, Minn., where they took in the biennial convention of the Minnesota Association of the Deaf.

Through Mrs. John Baynes of Minneapolis, word spread throughout the state of Minnesota that Mrs. Ruth Seegar of Texas, former Minnesotan, had been chosen to compete in the Deaf Olympics at Milan, Italy, this summer. A large sum of money was needed to send her there. While Ye Scribe already has done his part, it is not yet known whether enough money has been realized to help her. It is understood that she would be the first American woman to compete.

Mary Toschak of Chicago was a Twin Cities visitor not long ago.

Mrs. Anna Lauby returned to work recently after about 6 months' layoff due to a fracture of her right ankle caused by a fall on an icy sidewalk. First 11 days were spent in the hospital, and some of the time recuperating at home and the remainder of the time up at her summer cottage at Cross Lake.

Paul E. Kees, with time heavy on his hands, spent about three weeks not long ago with one of his sons in St. Joseph, Mo. Since his retirement several years ago, he has been leading a leisurely life. One of the old faithful, he goes to Thompson Hall quite regularly.

Vic Venditto has been working for at least a year at Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul. Before that he worked at Brown & Bigelow for several years, but due to uncertain circumstances there, he felt that to be more secure in his future, he sought that job where it is certain to be more steady. Several months ago one of his nephews living in Hibbing, Minn., whence he came, was killed in a motorcycle accident not far from Hibbing. Vic and his

bereaved relatives have our deepest sympathy.

John Baynes felt the same way about the uncertain situation at Brown & Bigelow where he had been steadily employed for over 10 years, and for that reason he is working elsewhere — subbing at the St. Paul Pioneer Press plant, where over at least 10 deafies are employed. At least, John is not lonesome in his work.

CALIFORNIA . . .

San Diego's annual Fiesta Del Pacifico! Truly, words fail us; we just about run out of adjectives in trying to describe the wondrous event staged by the San Diego NFSD Div. 110 at the U. S. Grant Hotel down there August 3rd. The beards, mustaches, goatees and side-burns sported by the dashing caballeros; we fell in love with all of 'em! *And the lovely señoritas!* 'Tis a fact that many local young fellows left their hearts down in San Diego August 3rd, what with all those starry-eyed females decked out in lace mantillas, flowing gowns of black lace and red tulle; gay fiesta skirts sparkling with fiery sequins not to mention the flirtatious fluttering of lace fans. Almost everyone who attended the Fiesta was attired in fiesta-wear and the crowd attending the Ball that evening was something to see dancing to a lively (and very loud) orchestra beating out the latest tunes. If we were pleasantly surprised at the success of the event Aug. 3rd, the San Diego people and the Frat division's Committee were flabbergasted at the large influx of visitors from all over California. The Committee, composed of Chairman Wayne Gough, Marvin Thompson, Clyde Houze, Charles Johnson, and Carlos De Sierra, probably advertised the Fiesta too well. From past experience, the Committee made arrangements to accommodate only around 100 people and when the crowd began converging on the U. S. Grant around 8 p.m. they were almost terrified and rushed around imploring the hotel management for help. Inquiry at the ticket desk showed somewhere between 475 and 500 paid admissions to the Ballroom before midnight. Needless to say, the San Diego people were overjoyed at the success of their First Annual Fiesta and already they are making plans for the second one next summer. The floor show was excellent; Marvin Thompson brought down the house with his rendition of a song and dance act a la Elvis Presley. With a guitar hung around his neck and an amorous look in his eyes, Marvin went to town with "I love you until my face turns blue" or something or other along that line.

Photos of the Committee and prize winners for costumes appear elsewhere in these pages and door prize winners were Manuel Sanchez, \$15; and Clayton Pringle, second with \$10. The costume judging Committee composed of Jerry Fail and a hearing couple, Mr. and Mrs. Gonzales of San Diego, deliberated long and earnestly before awarding prizes to Mary Ellen Thompson, Mrs. De Sierra, and Susie Donahue with Herchel Johnson, Don Donahue, and Robert Wharton winning amongst the male contingent. Honorable mention must go to the others who almost won prizes: Betty Gonzales, Peggy Neitzie, Lynne Lewis, Mary Mendoza, Olivia Perez, Mrs. Petek and many others, including Harold Lloyd, Henry Johnson, Fred Gries, Angelo Skropeta, Mr. Petek, etc. Needless to say, next year's Fiesta Del Pacifico will attract an even larger crowd and the San Diego Frats plan to be well prepared.

Noted at San Diego were many local lites; Lynne Lewis looked lovely in a red lace mantilla; Ivan Nunn made a special trip to Tijuana to secure a red, sequin embroidered, matador tie; Fred Gries complained that his cummerbund kept slipping; Herb Schreiber kept talking about mileage on his new Renault, claiming he could make the S. D. trip

on 25 cents worth of gas; Mary Ellen Thompson the center of all eyes executing intricate dance steps on the ballroom floor; Walter Morgan complained that three hustling bartenders were not enough to service the huge crowd standing four-deep around the private bar; Jerry Fail moaned over her aching feet after traipsing all over Tia Juana that afternoon (Yes, and John moaned even louder when he discovered what she paid for that sequin-trimmed Fiesta skirt and that bottle of Chanel No. 5); Ross Bailey proudly displayed the genuine leather wallet he got at less than half-price down at Tijuana; The Herman Skedsmos with daughter, Caroline and son, Bobby, took in the dog races in Mexico during the Fiesta; those who admired Ellen Grimes' beautiful blue, black and silver dress should know that she made it herself; Virl and Kathy Massey of Compton were down at the Fiesta accompanied by their lovely daughter, Donna.

Others noted at the Fiesta were the Morris Fahrs of Los Angeles, the Angelo Skropetas; Sally and Lenny Meyer; Joe and Cora Park; the Forrest Jacksons, Eva Ruiz, the Mendozas, Commie and Epifanio Arce; Elvaree Wildman, the Mike Deasee's and the Nieto's with Mr. and Mrs. Failla and Waite Mead; Grace and Charles Townsend; and it was mighty good to hug Charlotte and Clayton Pringle again after so many years. To sum up, 'pears to us that everybody and his mother-in-law was in San Diego that wonderful Saturday and did we tell you that half-way down Coast Hiway 101, the Herman Skedsmo's beautiful '56 Lincoln, with Herman at the wheel, passed our Oldsmobile at around 80 mph? Boy, the way they zipped by, you'd think we were standing still! And we must not forget to tell you that Connie and Epifanio Arce showed up at the Fiesta in their brand new Volkswagon, of which they are so proud!

That about covers the San Diego Fiesta, at least until next summer, and now to other local happenings; C. R. Letterman drove up the other night in a new '57 Nash Rambler Station Wagon and John Fail is driving to and from his fishing boat in a fire-engine-red 1957 Chevrolet half-ton pick-up complete with all the luxurious extras such as white sidewall tires and more . . . so now the Olds belongs to Jerry exclusively (Three cheers for me; NEWS ED); the Joe Malleys are enjoying life these days at their new four-bedroom home in Garden Grove. Young son, Pat, is now serving his country in the Army; John and Betty Galvan welcomed a second child, a girl this time, up in Berkeley, August 2nd. Named Judith Louise; The Jonas Scherrs of Baltimore, Md., who spent more than four months in Southern California, left Los Angeles August 11th en route home and cards have come from them from El Paso and Juarez, Dallas, and New Orleans and, far as we know now, they are still enjoying a leisurely journey home to Baltimore. No one knows how we miss the Scherrs; Clara Montgomery is currently visiting the Joe Malleys in Garden Grove. She is out here on a vacation and hails from Minnesota; The Herb Schreibers postal from Victoria, B. C. where they are vacationing and Herb writes of the joys of camping out and cooking over open fires with Loel, Nan, and Ken. Of particular interest was a visit to the Butchart Gardens in Victoria, B. C., where they strolled for hours admiring the dense growth of luscious flowers and Herb's hair-raising adventures on the highways with logging trucks are keeping us on edge. We'll be happy (and relieved) when the Schreiber clan returns safely home to 1903 Prosser, L. A.

Of all the people who are currently gallivanting around Europe taking in the CISS games at Milan, etc. . . the only one who remembers the folks at home seems to be Victoria Cookson. Her amusing accounts of her

Underwater Sign Language

A complete and authentic communication system for the diver or anyone wanting to learn the sign language. Over 200 basic signs are described and indexed. Some illustrated. 36 pp. Postpaid, \$1.50. V. A. BECKER, 36 Foss Avenue, San Anselmo, California.



Mr. and Mrs. William Wherry, long-time residents of Phoenix, Arizona, on the occasion of their 40th wedding anniversary celebration at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Leon in Phoenix on May 19. In the foreground is a small white tree covered with one-dollar bills given to the popular couple by their wide circle of friends.

travels are most interesting and if Kruger doesn't drop us a card, we'll never forgive him; Thaine and Eleanor Smith journeyed down to Tucson over the Labor Day weekend to bring the two children home to Long Beach; The Walter Morgans left town for a week-end in the mountains and the Joe M. Parks and a huge crowd got together up at the mountain resort of Crestline.

Our trip down to San Diego Aug. 3rd wasn't all pleasure. . . we managed to mix in a little business and were most successful in inducing Peggy (Mrs. Vincent) Neitzie to contribute news items concerning the folks down there. Peggy and "Rabbit" told us that they have just got to move soon to a larger house since their many off-spring are growing up and crowding them out of their present abode; The Marvin Thompsons told us of their recent vacation visit back home to Arkansas which they greatly enjoyed despite the lousy weather, the floods, washed-out bridges and numerous detours; Mrs. Marjorie Fuller and Mrs. Dempsey of San Diego entrained to Indiana for a month's visit with friends and the only sad note to come from San Diego was news of the recent passing of a fine gentleman, Mr. Wilbur Gledhill. Wilbur succumbed quietly following an illness of almost a year.

A goodly number of San Diego residents have purchased new homes and housewarmings have been all the rage of recent months with the latest being gatherings at the new homes of the Herschel Johnsons and the Harold Lloyds.

Alfred and Helen Ciancimino of San Francisco spent a couple of weeks visiting in and around Los Angeles, and staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Christensen in Bellflower. Accompanying them were Mr. and Mrs. Ray Thomas, also of San Francisco. "Cinny" and Helen and the Christensens took in a pot-luck dinner at the Long Beach Club August 24 whilst Ray and Mrs. Thomas journeyed down to Tijuana.

Odean Rasmussen and Einar Rosekjar went deep-sea fishing as guests of John Fail in early August. Odean reports, dutifully, that their catch included 50 bass, 3 bonitas, 4 barracu-

(continued on page 16)

Films in Review

By J. Jerome Dunne

Sweet Smell of Success

Released by United Artists

A chilling tale of Confidential rag bag type of muck rakers played by Burt Lancaster as J. J. Hunsecker, whose only pleasure is writing dirt of people's doings on his sadistic typewriter, and Tony Curtis as Sidney Falco, a bootlicker who digs up the dirt. Their characterizations of their roles are effective because you instantly dislike them and abhor their methods. With the two of them together, they figure out ways to cook their diabolical schemes.

When J. J.'s sister is going out with a nice guy, J. J. is in a panic because he actually has an incestuous desire for her. He orders Falco to break up their romance. But instead of achieving J. J.'s purpose, he falls for her himself and there is a free for all.

The film, fortunately, has some nice people in it who are but unwilling victims. It exhibits the cruel depravity and venality of the two heels. In a way, the film propagandizes against the confidential type of publications. Confidentially, this is the way they operate.

The film has sufficient amount of acting to merit your enjoyment; the photography by James Wong Howe is excellent and so are the roles played by their respective actors.

Fernandel the Dressmaker

Directed by Jean Boyer

This you will definitely enjoy. It has all the ingredients for a belly laugh. A sophisticated, but hilarious comedy about a stuffy and haughty garment cutter for an ultra-ultra men's clothing shop. He ignores his client while he fusses over the clothes of his client's wife. This episode nearly cracked my ribs. His boss is shocked by his behavior and a lot of arm wavings later, and fires him. He goes home to his wife, who owns a ready-made clothing store for women. She is one to watch when she cavorts with Fernandel as the sharp-tongued jealous wife who distrusts his every move because of his amorous nature with the ladies. Fernandel receives an inheritance of a large share of stocks in a fashion designing firm from a woman he vaguely remembers. And he changes the firm from the nearly bankrupt dress shop to rivaling Christian Dior. Suzan Delair as Fernandel's wife nearly made a shamble of the place when she discovered that he had been wooing one of the models.

Do see this film, as you will get a big bang out of it. However, it must be

an old film dug out of the dusty shelves of a possibly defunct French film company because the quality of the film is utterly poor, the photography itself is not too good, and the English sub-titles can hardly be seen. But you'll overlook this glaring fault when you'll be holding your sides, laughing.

* * *

An article has appeared in a respected journal of the motion picture industry, *Films In Review*, published by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, Inc., entitled "THE DEAF AND THE TALKIES" with the sub-heading of THE ADVENT OF SOUND DESTROYED AN ABSORBING AMUSEMENT FOR THE DEAF. The article was written by a deaf person named George Geltzer via Frank Leon Smith. Mr. Geltzer tells a short history of his life and his enjoyments of the silent films. He laments, "I was about 7 years old when . . . Hollywood began to jettison the first great audience-participation medium . . . the movies in pictures-and-captions, which had been perfect for the deaf, came to an end. The first sound films were not too difficult . . . to understand. But the feature films produced in the second and third decades of sound have been less enjoyed by the deaf." He writes also, "Westerns, so dear to the American heart, hold up well, year after year, but we're indifferent to guitar-playing cowboys, and the chase routines lose their thrill as we grow older. It would be better for the deaf if the Western's ratio of action to dialogue were the norms for ALL feature films—from comedies to historicals. To the deaf, don't forget, all films are SILENT." His plea to motion picture producers is that ". . . at all times, let entertainment be your guide, and never forget that a motion picture should move."

It is with earnest hope that film producers will take this into consideration not only for the deaf, but for all the people who are beginning to tire of the excessively talky films. I have just viewed "The Birth of a Nation" and its complete absence of dialogue is like a breath of fresh air after wallowing through a dense smoke of blah-blah-blah.

If you want the full spread of the Geltzer article, visit a special newsstand that caters to periodicals not found in regular newsstands or write to *Films In Review*, 31 Union Square, New York 3, New York, for a copy of the August-September issue, plus fifty cents.

SWinging . . .

(continued from page 15)

das, and goodly dose of sunburn and fresh salt air.

The kids out at the Unison Club who couldn't make the trip to Milan staged a "European" party August 17th at the lovely home of the Alvin Klugmans and Renah Ben-Ari tells that the affair was really sumthin'. The Berkeley-Alumni picnic August 26th at Arroyo Seco Park was well attended due to the efforts of Secretary Verna Depew, who mailed out hundreds of cards advertising the event. Alumni of the Riverside school were also bidden to this year's gathering.

Esther Egger of Los Angeles has returned home from a two-week stay in a local hospital recuperating from the effects of a recent auto accident. In writing to us, Esther tells us that Hal and Milly Rosefield flew home to LaFollette, Tenn., in early July to visit Milly's parents and show off the two pretty little daughters. Mildred was the former Mildred Presley of Tennessee and folks often ask if she is any relation to the famous Elvis who also hails from that part of the country.

Violet Erickson of Racine, Wisconsin, came out west to visit a sister in nearby Pomona and spent an enjoyable day's visit with Esther and Frank Egger and Esther tells she spent a whole month last spring entertaining a houseguest, Mrs. Alma Uehling of Racine, Wisconsin. Alma returned home after an additional month's visit to the home of her son and wife in Phoenix, Arizona. Other Wisconsin visitors locally have been Paula Stottler's brother and his wife. Paula's mother has been ill for several months and she and Howell have been taking care of her.

No sun shines in the murky sky. . . No birds sing in the tree . . . It shouldn't happen to a dog. . . What just happened to me . . .

Leo M. Jacobs of Berkeley stopped by 344 Janice with Frank Luna the night of August 19th and . . . Jerry wasn't home! Oh, Leo, how could you? Leo, in town on business, came and went before any of us knew he was coming and something tells us he will by-pass the Fail domicile henceforth . . . he has never, in all the years gone by, found us at home. Next time, a phone call to GARFIELD 3-1182 will assure you of a most joyous welcome, Leo!

KANSAS . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Boese, nee Betty Dillman, daughter of the Ray Dillmans of Newton, left for Skohegan, Maine, to visit her sister, Mrs. Una Thibodeau and family. The family decided to locate in the state as he is now working there.

Maria Gay is the name of the new granddaughter of the Henry Stuckys of Murdock. She was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bob Stucky of Eldorado and the grandparents now have five grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Peppard, Wilmore, are proud grandparents of a boy born to their son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Peppard on June 9th.

Roger W. Wait, chief underwriter for Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Co., for the past 8 years, was elected assistant secretary of the company recently. He is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Wait and has one son, Mark, 9. Mr. Wait belongs to the Institute of Home Office Underwriters, the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, and the First Baptist Church, and serves as the interpreter for the deaf group.

Heart attack took John Dusch, a lifetime resident of Hanover on July 5. He had been ill for the past two years. During most of his life, Mr. Dusch, who was 75, was engaged in farming. He was educated at the Kansas School and finished two years at Gallaudet College. Since he never married, he leaves to

survive him two sisters and three brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorene Betts of Bowling Green, Mo., visited with her sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, several days during July. They attended the Baptist Church services with the family. By coincidence, they sat in the same row which the deaf group occupies. It gave to them the privilege to hear the sermon being interpreted by Jack Wait, interpreter for the deaf class.

The home of Mrs. George Ruby, Wichita, was the place of a very nice baby shower for Mrs. Edward McGuire, nee Adelia Hill, on July 14th. One of the games played was the timing of taking off and putting a diaper on a doll which drew plenty of laughter. The honored guest was very pleased with many nice and useful gifts and couldn't help crying when she saw the high chair given her by the hostesses, Mrs. George Ruby, Mrs. Carl Rose and Mrs. William Doonan.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rose, Wichita, are happily settled in a two-bedroom house which they

recently purchased, and they are now neighbors of the Donald Funkes.

Another couple, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McGuire, have purchased a home not far from either the Roses or the Funkes. The homes are in the Riverside Area, one of the nicest areas in the city.

Mrs. Neal Huddleston, Marysville, was a patient in the Kansas City Medical Center for radium treatments before undergoing a major operation.

Louis Joe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Weber, Olathe, has been in the Coast Guard Service for five years and at present is a Recruiter stationed in Kansas City, Mo. He is making plans to enter the school of Journalism at Great Lakes, Ill., in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Martin, Hutchinson, and Joan Brookshear were recent week-end guests of the Kenneth Milners in Olathe.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bollig, Olathe, spent a few days with his folks in Hays during July.

(continued on page 18)

Stalling Along . . .

By Stahl Butler.

Executive Director, Michigan Association for Better Hearing



Every unit of our society must be aware of the "Challenge of Change," which was the theme of our annual meeting. Not only have world conditions changed, but there have been changes in the ways of doing business and the standards for acceptable performance and achievement.

In this connection our American Hearing Society is being put on a sound financial basis and soon will take its rightful place among national organizations. In the same way I am very glad about the reorganization of the N.A.D. and send congratulations to all who have made that possible.

According to the preamble of the new constitution, there can be affiliation with other groups on national, state, and local levels. I think this is very important because cooperating and working with other agencies that have similar purposes is a life-saver for a small organization. Otherwise a relatively small group cannot be really effective.

I always have been especially interested in how very competent and efficient deaf groups are in the management of their own affairs—their club and Frat business, their organized recreation, their regional and national bowling and basketball tournaments. I assume that this competence carries over into N.A.D. affairs.

However, I have wished many times that the programs of local deaf groups could be broader and extend out more into their communities. In terms of the Challenge of Change, it seems to me that N.A.D. chapters now should turn their fine competencies and abilities out

toward the people with whom they live. I am therefore taking the liberty of suggesting some ways by which a local deaf group can cooperate and work with other organizations that also have responsibilities for helping the deaf.

The first step is application for membership in the local council of social agencies or community service council. Acceptance provides community status.

A good way to approach another organization is to propose a working agreement. The other agency will have as many ideas on how to cooperate as you have. The agreement can be signed by both parties and the deaf will know exactly where they stand.

A large committee could be appointed to work with employment services and Vocational Rehabilitation in getting jobs for deaf people.

A committee could be appointed to sell memberships in other organizations and to get hearing people to buy deaf memberships. Deaf people should become members of the regional or local rehabilitation association.

Outstanding hearing people who can sign should be appointed to chapter boards and these people, and deaf people too, could represent the deaf on the boards of other organizations.

Basic to the above, and in terms of the Challenge of Change, deaf leaders have to learn to put their pride in their pockets. They need to learn to accept public money to help the deaf people who need assistance, and, for the benefit of their own people, to work to take advantage of federal and state grants whenever these occur.

CHECKMATE!

By "Loco" Ladner

Stevenson Wins Mike Cohen Tournament

The Mike Cohen Memorial Chess Tournament at Baltimore was a huge success, according to Sam McCarthy, chairman of the committee, who sent us the following comments with the full results:

"There were seventeen participants competing in five rounds of Swiss Method tourney with the Solkoff system of breaking ties. Our runner-up is Joe W. Stevenson, who had to struggle most of his way for this honor. Ed Shipley is the runner-up; Donald Peterson (assistant chemistry professor at Gallaudet College) is third; Juan Font was upset by Ed Shipley, drew with Stevenson, to capture fourth; five were tied for fifth place and William Hill nosed me out by one point. That leaves me in sixth place without a trophy but I'm glad of it because I was too tired to carry one home.

"Besides the five trophies, each participant received a plastic miniature chess set. All made inquiries about next year's tournament and we hope to have a still bigger one.

More than 75 spectators were at the Silent Oriole Club on September 1 to watch the tournament, the presentation of trophies, and a demonstration by a local chessmaster who recently moved here from Cuba. He is Señor Jose Herrera, a hard of hearing man who assisted the Tournament Director as the adjudicator. In the demonstration he beat both Stevenson and Font twice. Font surprised everyone by conversing with Señor Herrera in Spanish. Mrs. Font also spoke with him in Spanish.

The Tournament Director, William Koenig, is the secretary of the Arion Chess Club (to which Shipley and I belong). He has been a director of several Maryland state tournaments. He is president of the Maryland Chess Federation. The Arion Club lent us chess men and boards.

Ed Shipley pulled the biggest upset by winning over Mr. Font who looked very much wearied from the auto trip from New York. I was also upset by a local player who beat me for the first time after many games together before.

Ed Shipley took several pictures of the tournament to send to you. Unfortunately neither Mrs. Mike Cohen nor George Cohen, Mike's brother, could be present as originally planned. Mike's father, the oldest rabbi in the Baltimore area at 93 years of age, was dying.

Here follows the complete results:



Standing, left to right: Leister, D. Wright, Waters, W. Wright, Hill, Knode, Gallagher, Peterson. Seated: McCarthy, Shipley, Font, Stevenson, Koenig (tourney director), Friedman. Kneeling: Brode, Stancliff, Reeb, Ward, Knowles.



William P. Hill (5th place winner) watching the game between Juan Font (4th) and J. W. Stevenson (1st) which ended in a draw.

Mike Cohen Memorial Chess Tournament

September 1, 1957

5 Rounds Swiss Method with Solkoff System of Breaking Ties
Adjudication after 75 minutes.

Director and Adjudicator: Mr. Wm. Koenig (USCF)

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	4th Round	5th Round	Final Standing	Solkoff System of Breaking Ties
1. J. W. Stevenson (<i>Champion</i>)	W-3	W-6	W-5	W-2	D-4	4½-½	—
2. Edward Shipley	W-16	W-10	W-4	L-1	W-5	4-1	14
3. Donald Peterson	L-1	W-17	W-10	W-12	W-7	4-1	12½
4. Juan Font	W-15	W-11	L-2	W-8	D-1	3½-1½	—
5. William P. Hill	W-13	W-9	L-1	W-11	L-2	3-2	15½
6. Sam McCarthy	W-7	L-1	L-8	W-15	W-14	3-2	14½
7. Ernest Reeb	L-6	W-13	W-9	W-10	L-3	3-2	14
8. Edward Waters	L-9	W-14	W-5	L-4	W-11	3-2	13½
9. Richard O. Wright	W-8	L-5	L-7	W-13	W-12	3-2	13
10. Charles Knowles	W-17	L-2	L-3	L-7	W-16	2-3	13
11. Charles Leister	W-12	L-4	W-16	L-5	L-8	2-3	12½
12. Walton Stancliff	L-11	W-Bye	W-14	L-3	L-9	2-3	11
13. William Ward	L-5	L-7	W-17	L-9	W-Bye	2-3	10
14. Glenn Knode	W-Bye	L-8	L-12	W-16	L-6	2-3	9
15. William Gallagher	L-4	L-16	W-Bye	L-6	W-17	2-3	8½
16. Lawrence Brode	L-2	W-15	L-11	L-14	L-10	1-4	12
17. Wm. Wright	L-10	L-3	L-13	W-Bye	L-15	1-4	10

Sam McCarthy, Chairman and Ed Shipley, Ass't Chairman.

SWinging . . .

(continued from page 16)

On their first night there, they lost their car in a flash flood and are now sporting a '57 Plymouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Koehn, Wichita, made good use of his three weeks vacation in early July by visiting the Black Hills in South Dakota, Yellowstone Park, and Denver, Colorado. They fished at various places.

Manhattan was host to its annual picnic on July 21. As usual, it drew a large crowd which could have been larger if it had not been a rainy day. The highlight of the picnic was a prize drawing benefit for the teacher trainee scholarship drive sponsored by the parent-teacher association of the Kansas School. As usual, the prizes were won by hearing friends, with the exception of John Mog, Wilson, who won a table lamp. It was nice of a hearing group to share the shelter house with the deaf bunch, who otherwise might have had to stay in their cars.

Karen Milner, Bushton, spent a week-end with her brother Kenneth and his wife, in Olathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Weber and son, Louis Joe, along with the Kenneth Milners, Twila Brown, all of Olathe, the Louis Martins and Joan Brooksher, all of Hutchinson, enjoyed their picnic and boating at Prairie Lee Lake in southern Missouri. Kenneth Milner and Louis Joe Weber own a nice boat so they make good use of it and are excellent water-skiers.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnson, Wichita, attended the funeral services for his mother, Mrs. W. E. Johnson, in Manhattan on July 17. Mrs. Johnson had been ill for several months and passed away July 15. She is survived by, besides Clarence, her husband Wimer, a daughter in Manhattan and another son in California.

Mrs. Dean Vanatta, Wichita, suffered the loss of her father, the Rev. Fred Easley, who passed away July 25th. He was buried in Caney. Our sympathy is extended to the bereaved families.

Lake Kanopolis, near McPherson, was the site of a picnic for the deaf sponsored by the deaf living in that area on August 4. Around 150 enjoyed basket dinners and boat rides given by Kenneth Milner and his father.

A Kansas oldster, Grant Miller, 90, passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Worsley, in Emporia, on August 3rd. He had been staying with his other daughter and husband in Newark, N. J., for several years and was visiting the daughter and husband in Emporia at the time of his death. Funeral services and burial were at Lebo. He was buried by the side of his wife, who preceded him several years ago. Mr. Miller was in the building construction business for many years. There are many business buildings and homes in Lebo which were built by him.

Two Wichitans, Beene Watkins and Thomas Scofield, have traded their cars for a '57 DeSoto and a '53 Buick, respectively.

Homer W. Randall, 57, father of Jack Randall, Olathe, and James Randall, Baton Rouge, La., passed away at his home in Olathe on August 7. Funeral services were held in Winfield. Our consolation to the sorrowing family.

Mr. Alex Benoit, Salina, enjoyed the company of his daughters and families, Mr. and Mrs. George Laramie and daughters of Bountiful, Utah, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Brown of Indianapolis, Ind., during the early part of August. On August 11 the Benoit group were visited by Mr. and Mrs. Otis Koehn, Mrs. Floyd Ellinger, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnson, Mrs. Ray Miller, Misses Rae and Willa Field, and Pauline Conwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brown of New Cambria were called to Camden, Ark. by the serious illness of her mother.

The Silent Printer

By Ray F. Stallo

440 Miriam Way, Route 1
Colton, California



Sometime this past summer the United States Bureau of Engraving at Washington, D.C., installed the first of eight new British-built rotary presses for the production of paper money. Two and one-half times faster in the production of currency than the present semi-automatic four-station platen presses now used by the Bureau, the new sheetfed rotaries utilize cured plates and print on dry instead of pre-dampened paper.

The new presses are not gravure presses, but single-color, intaglio rotaries which use no-offsetting engraving ink to obviate slip-sheeting. They are equipped with automatic feed and delivery devices and will take a sheet of the special paper used by the Government for printing currency and bonds which is approximately 22½x25½ in. Since the presses take the paper without it first being dampened much greater pressure is required than in the printing of currency by the wet intaglio method. One printing plate — electrolytically engraved — will be used on each press and the speed will be around 40 sheets of 32 notes a minute.

Since the Treasury Department prints 9,000,000 one-dollar bills a day the advantages of the new presses are obvious. Furthermore, each bill must be perfect. In the present method, wet banknote paper is pressed against the engraved plates. While this produces a fine printing job, the paper tends to stretch and some bills are rejected because they don't meet the Bureau's high standards.

It is pointed out that the Bureau is the world's largest printer of banknotes and that U. S. currency because of its wide use requires greater security protection than any other. Dollar bills are said to have such finely engraved portraits and designs, that successful counterfeiting is virtually impossible.

While the new presses were designed and are being built by British manufacturers the well known American firm, R. Hoe and Company, will be responsible for the maintenance, repair, spare parts and any future design changes.

The Chicago Tribune has cut its news column width from 11½ picas to 11 picas, 3 pts. and is using 3-pt. column rules in place of 4-pt. ones to effect a ⅝ inch saving in the width of the newspaper. This enables the Tribune to print from 60 inch instead of 62½ inch rolls, a 4 per cent saving. The change-

over involved mold and liner changes on all typesetting machines, requiring the hiring of 17 extra machinists to change over 116 Black and White press units, 23 color units and 21 folders to accommodate the new size. The work took nine months.

Merger of Harris-Seybold Co. and Intertype Corporation, already approved by the directors of both companies will make the new Harris-Intertype Corporation not only the world's most diversified manufacturer of equipment and supplies for the printing and publishing industry but will also make it one of the largest on earth. Coming on the heels of the merger of the Miehle, Goss and Dexter companies, it would seem that the graphic arts industry is entering an era of larger and better supply concerns plus a stronger emphasis on research.

Here's the September supplement of the National Amalgamated Directory of Silent Printers:

Raymond Ellis, Pressman, Independent Printing Co., Rapid City, South Dakota. Brother Ellis is a product of the Class of 1948 of the S. D. School.

Frank Emerick, Stereotyper, Oakland (California) Tribune. Brother Frank retired a year or so ago after many years of service and moved to Riverside, Cal. However, the Tribune asked him to return to work this summer as vacation relief man and so Bro. Frank is again slinging hot metal.

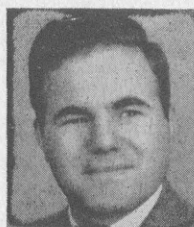
Roger O. Scott, Ludlow operator, Evening Star at Rocksville, Maryland. Brother Roger is a product of the Kendall School but learned his trade elsewhere.

Edgar Winecoff, Linotype Operator, Winston-Salem Sentinel, Winston-Salem, N. C. Brother Ed learned his trade at the North Carolina School.

As this is being written the Miss Universe contest at nearby Long Beach is drawing to a close. Those of you who have followed the progress of the contest in the newspapers know that there was more than a little difficulty with the contestants in this year's pageant. As a rule we have made an appearance in Long Beach during the course of the contest for the edification of the contestants. This year, however, we did not see fit to attend and the loss of the sight of our elegant beard led to much dissatisfaction on the part of the girls.

The Sports Scene

By Lenny Warshawsky



Kilmarnick's Number One Rugby Fan . . . Our Athletes to CISS . . . Bob Feller, the former Cleveland Indian Hurler . . . and other Sports Dope from all over.

The Number One football-rugby fan of the Kilmarnick, Scotland club is none other than blind-deaf Dougan Lees, who was recently appointed honorary member of the team. Every Saturday, Mr. Lees can be found making his way to the rugby field from his home in Glasgow and sitting up in the broadcasting booth. You may wonder how on earth he, blind and deaf, can enjoy the game. The answer: A friend—John Smith, blind, accompanies him to all the games—both at home and away. John, sitting alongside, listens to the broadcast of the game and relays a play-by-play account to Dougan Lees via the manual alphabet!

* * *

By the time this reaches you, the athletes and coaches will be heading for the International Games of the Deaf in Milan. The dates of the Games: August 25-30. This will mark the first time such a large delegation will be making the trip thanks to Robey Burns and his committee. Burns began America's participation when he led two Illinois athletes to the Games at London in 1955—



twenty-two years ago. In the 1953 Games, our athletes finished 9th with 34 points, surpassing the 29 made years before. Now, with top track and field men together with the 1957 AAAD cage champions, the Little Rock Association of the Deaf making the trip this time, we are sure to roll up an amazing new total—and finish among the top five!

So, let's go boys for good old U. S. A.!

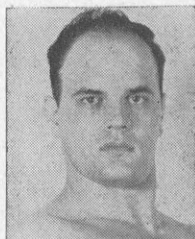
* * *

The guest speaker at the Queensland, Australia deaf club banquet was Nino Borsari, 1932 Olympic cycle champion accompanied by several Italian boxers, one being the European boxing cham-

pion, Tibio Mitri . . . "Moose" Modicutt, the Louisiana School for the Deaf popular football coach during the 1953 season, was one of the pilots who brought the 15,000 Hungarian refugees into the United States last December . . . Daniel Van Cott, coach at the Georgia School for the Deaf at Cave Spring, was elected teacher-of-the-year for 1957!

* * *

TENNIS INSTRUCTION is being given the Florida School for the Deaf students by professional Ted Le Maire of the Ponce De Leon Hotel of St. Augustine. Ted has found it very easy to instruct the deaf as he has conducted clinics throughout Canada and Cuba...



Former Cleveland Indian ace fireballer Bob Feller addressed the eager pupils at the Ohio School for the Deaf some time ago. Before the captivated audience, he showed the secret of delivering

the pitches that made him a standout all those years with the American League club . . . Athletic Director Frank Turk of the Kendall School in Washington, D.C. is the proud daddy of a future All-America football star! . . . There was a good article in the November, 1956 issue of *Boxing and Wrestling* about George (Silent) Humbert, a professional wrestler who received his schooling at Missouri . . . The Southern California School for the Deaf at Riverside played the Arizona School in basketball last winter. Arizona was the second deaf school to meet them; the first was the Northern California School at Berkeley.

* * *

Close to 9,000 fans attended the Spring game between the Chicago Cubs and the Baltimore Orioles March 15 at Wrigley Field, Los Angeles. Tickets to this ball-game sold for \$50.00 apiece. Proceeds went to the John Tracy Clinic for deaf children. Mrs. Spencer Tracy was chair-lady of this successful event . . . Marvin Tuttle, one of the greatest athletes ever to wear an Iowa School uniform and who aided the Des

Moines Club to AAAD National cage titles and Ross Koons, former prexy of the Midwest Athletic Association of the Deaf, were injured in an auto accident not long ago. The car in which they were riding was hit by a mail truck in the wee hours of the morning.

* * *

MARIO D'AGATA, the former deaf World's Bantamweight boxing champion (he lost to France's undefeated Alphonse Halimi April 21) can easily be reached in Italy by just addressing the letter to "Mario D'Agata—Italy." The postal authorities will do the rest! His manager, Libio Cecchi, is now dickering with promoters and the managers of Halimi for a return match in Rome for this Fall . . . Says Roy J. Stewart, Gallaudet '99, who has seen all Gallaudet College football teams through the years: "I could pick past Gallaudet stars for three teams, and if I got them all together, the squad would have a more than better chance to beat Notre Dame!" . . . For the benefit of folks who wish to organize golf leagues, the National Golf Foundation's "Guide to Golf League Planning" is highly recommended.

* * *

DEAF BUILDING contractor, C. W. Coulman of London, England has been winning a number of medals to his right and left in road walking races. In the recent White City Games, he finished third, just a few paces behind British champion, R. Hardy. This "heel-and-toe" expert has won the Hull Fish Trade's annual 13-mile walk for two successive years; he has also won the Yorkshire Walking Clubs' "Russell Rose Cup" and has been placed in the top ten of the Sheffield (England) Telegraph and Argus sponsored meets. Since moving to London, C.W. has competed in the 31 and 38 mile walks from Hastings to London. His son, Coulman, Jr., also deaf, is going to make a name for himself also—*BUT* as a runner!

* * *

AUSTRALIA'S DAVIS CUP CAPTAIN, Harry Hopman, is wearing glasses to help his hearing. Cunning-

ly concealed in the rims is an American made hearing aid for this slightly deaf skipper. He is largely responsible for the developing of such Davis Cup stars as Frank Sedgeman, Kenny Rosewall, and Lewis Hoad, now turned profes-



sional and touring with Jack Kramer's all-stars . . . Gene Calame,

the former University of Oklahoma star quarterback of several years ago, is now working as a "student assistant" with head coach Bud Wilkinson and the offensive backs and with Eddie Crowder with the defensive secondary.

* * *

The 1957 Kentuckian, graduation number of the Standard, has a picture of smiling Governor Albert Benjamin ("Happy") Chandler, once the Commissioner of baseball. "Happy," a Centre College graduate, used to play against the Kentucky school for the Deaf lads in baseball. He has a deaf cousin, Carl, now of Evansville, Indiana . . . The New Jersey School for the Deaf suspended football last Fall after 33 years due to shortage of material! . . . Jerrold Grizzle, former Virginia School for the Deaf pitching stalwart, once bested Jim Lemon of the rival Covington High School team, 1-0 . . . Jim is now patrolling the outfield for the Washington Senators of the American League.

* * *

North American Bantamweight boxing champion, Raoul (Raton) Macias, has been declining a bid by former deaf world bantamweight champion, Mario D'Agata, of Florence, Italy, to defend his title in either San Francisco or some other west coast city . . . By the way, Raton means "mouse" in Spanish! . . .

Jim Brennan, the older brother of the head football coach of Notre Dame University quit as coach of the new Pius XII High School in Milwaukee some time ago. This high school gymnasium was the scene of the 1953 A.A.A.D cage classic . . . Wrestling mentor at Gallaudet College, Thompson Clayton, was one of the outstanding coaches to put on a wrestling clinic for 250 coaches recently . . . Oklahoma School has a pee-wee basketball team for the first time. How about a game with the West Hartford School "Biddie" cagers? . . . Last February 26, the Oregon School for the Deaf cagers broke a 16-year jinx by beating their nemesis, the Washington State hoopsters, in a 51-50 thriller at the former's gym.

* * *

SIXTY-SIX YEAR OLD deaf Peter Anderson of Owatonna, Minnesota, took in the Minnesota School-Alumni tussle and his FIRST basketball game! . . . In a much-heralded basketball game pitting the Old Timers of the Hebrew Association of the Deaf of N.Y.C. and the Youthful Blackhawks, the former came out the better, 48-42. Among the guys supposed to use crutches were such former Gotham deaf stars as Carl Lorello, Benny Israel, Sammy Cohen, and Joey Worzel, former star forward for the old Silent Separates, the pro team. Joey received a pass from

mid court and sent it thru the netting with ease! . . . At the Father and Son football banquet held at the American School for the Deaf, West Hartford, Connecticut last December, was guest speaker Charlie Sticka, 1955 Trinity College Little All-America gridder now playing with the Los Angeles Rams of the National Football League . . . Walter C. Rockwell, head coach and athletic "boss" at the school for close to 41 years, retired at the close of the '57 scholastic year . . . Jay J. Farman, basketball coach at the Michigan School for the Deaf, Flint, was named "Coach of the Year" of the Motor City Conference . . . New football coach at Minnesota when the grid season comes around will be John T. Jacobs, a '57 graduate of Gallaudet College. J. T. was 1956 157 lb. Mason-Dixon College conference wrestling champion. . . Roy Holcomb, one of the five iron men that led the Gallaudet College basketball team to its initial Conference title in 1943, will return to the hardwood floor tutoring. He will take over the 1957-58 version of the Tennessee School for the Deaf team, succeeding Conley Akin in this capacity.

* * *

IN the 1957 Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Association's Hall of Fame, two deceased persons were admitted to its Hall

U.S.A. International Games for the Deaf Fund

August 1, 1957

1860 individual donors plus approximately 2,500 individual contributions during collections . . . \$2,934.00

Organizations contributing to the Fund:

Tucson Association of the Deaf	\$ 5.00
Motor City Association of the Deaf	5.00
Merry-Go-Rounders of New York City	10.00
Central Athletic Association of the Deaf	250.00
Arizona School for the Deaf Boys AA	10.00
Rockford Silent Club	60.65
Golden Tornadoes Athletic Club	10.00
Brooklyn Hebrew Society of the Deaf	5.00
N. Carolina School for the Deaf Alumni & Faculty	100.76
Tennessee School for the Deaf Boys AA	10.00
Silent Oriole Club (Baltimore)	50.00
New York Athletic Association of the Deaf	10.00
Youth Silent Club (Baltimore)	25.00
White Eagle Club of Rockford (hearing)	5.00
Los Angeles Club of the Deaf	147.40
Hollywood Silent Recreation Club	10.00
Jackson Club of the Deaf	10.00
Midwest Athletic Association of the Deaf	100.00
Eastern Athletic Association of the Deaf	25.00
Pi Sigma Fraternity (Indiana School for Deaf)	5.00
Wichita Athletic Club of the Deaf	10.00
Columbus Association of the Deaf	11.00
Lancaster Association of the Deaf	5.00
Beaumont Silent Club	7.10
Indiana Association of the Deaf	50.00
Chat & Nibble Club (Sioux Falls)	25.00
Sacramento Club of the Deaf	15.00
Glens Falls Club of the Deaf (New York)	5.00
Schenectady Division No. 105, NFSD	5.00
Capital District Civic Assn. (Albany)	5.00
Albany Division No. 51, NFSD	5.00
Virginia Association of the Deaf	25.00

Minneapolis Oral Deaf Association (St. Paul)	15.00
Massachusetts Deaf People	26.40
Rome Alumni Association	79.00
Long Beach Club of the Deaf	22.00
Spokane Association of the Deaf	20.00
Seattle Silent Club	48.10
Cleveland Association of the Deaf	100.00
Great Falls Club of the Deaf	48.00
Early Bird Club (Hollywood High School)	20.00
Maryland School for the Deaf Boys AA	25.00
Key Club (Ohio School for the Deaf)	10.00
Sisterhood of Hebrew Assn. of the Deaf (N.Y.)	25.00
Silver Star Club (Ohio School for the Deaf)	5.00
Los Angeles Hebrew Society of the Deaf	25.00
Reading Division No. 54, NFSD	10.00
Houston Association of the Deaf	10.00
Local 164 Executive Board (Des Moines)	9.00
Local 164 Members (Des Moines)	7.75
Brooklyn Division No. 23, NFSD	11.25
Westchester Division No. 114, NFSD	5.00
Wilkesburg Division No. 109, NFSD	10.00
Detroit Association of the Deaf	25.00
International Catholic Deaf Association	50.00

1,688.91

Individual Participant Funds:

33 athletes @ at least \$1,200	\$39,600.00
Little Rock Association of the Deaf IGD Basketball Fund (approximately)	4,000.00

Total Fund . . . \$48,222.91

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Art Kruger, Manager

of Fame. These were Flint bowler, Alf Gardner and Larry Yolles, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, bowler and leader respectively. Alf had an 184.34 average in life-time GLDBA participation; Larry N. Yolles was vice president of the Association for six terms and "set up" several key procedures still being used in the 23-year-old sports organization for deaf pin-smashers.

* * *

REMEMBER! Deafdom's greatest sports spectacle . . . The American Athletic Association of the Deaf National Basketball Tourney to be sponsored by the Chicago Club of the Deaf April 9-10-11-12, 1958 . . . Plan to attend and you won't be the least sorry!

(Editor's Note: Sports Editor Art Kruger was in Europe as manager of the athletic teams representing the U.S.A. at the International Games for the Deaf at the time this issue of THE SILENT WORKER was made up. We hope he will be safely back before next month and that he will have a complete report on the Games. At this time we do not know exactly who won the games, but we understand our American athletes made a very good showing. They captured a few first places and a number of second and third places, to give them a respectable total of points. The Russians, with a large number of girl athletes, are reported to have carried off the most trophies.

According to an unofficial report we heard in Europe, the Germans garnered the largest point total, so it is to be assumed they were the winners. Russia was second in total points and the United States was third. This report has not been verified and it may not be correct, so we shall have to await the straight dope from Art Kruger. We do know that the Little Rock basketball team, champion of the AAAD, mopped up with four opponents and won the deaf world's basketball championship with ease.)

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N.A.D Joins World Federation of Deaf

President Reports on Meetings

By Byron B. Burnes

At the convention of the National Association of the Deaf held in St. Louis, Missouri, in July, it was decided that the Association should send an official representative to the general assembly of the World Federation of the Deaf to be held in Rome, Italy, September 1-6, 1957, and that he should be given authority to determine whether or not the N.A.D. should affiliate. Choice of a delegate was left to the Executive Board.

Immediately after the closing of the convention the Board met and decided that as president of the Association I should represent it at the Rome meetings and I was given authority to decide on the matter of affiliation. Since the N.A.D. was not able to finance the trip to Europe, Second Vice President David Peikoff, Director of Fund-Raising Activities, was given the responsibility of raising money for the trip. He appealed to the members present at the convention and they contributed over three hundred dollars in cash donations. Mr. Peikoff's subsequent efforts resulted in total contributions of over \$700.00 early in August, with more promised. This indicated that when all contributions were received we should have sufficient funds to finance the trip, so I decided to go to Rome, leaving New York by plane on August 22.

I went first to London and was met there by the Rev. M. C. Frame, whom our St. Louis convention members will remember as one of the representatives of the British Association of the Deaf at St. Louis. With Mr. Frame were Mr. K. P. McDougall, president of the British Association, and the Rev. T. H. Sutcliffe, who was to be one of the British delegates at Rome. We discussed the World Federation and while we felt that we should wait until we saw the deliberations at Rome before making a decision, I think we all felt that we were not contributing much help to the deaf of the world as long as we were not members.

Mr. Frame and Mr. McDougall then showed me the sights of London, as much as we could see in one afternoon, and I am grateful to them for the start they gave me in finding my way about in a foreign land. I learned enough in the few hours I was with them to make it easy for me to get around alone in London and even in the other foreign countries I visited.

I hope my contacts with these gentlemen in Britain and the contacts their representatives made with us in St. Louis will lead to closer relations between our two associations, and pave the way for us to work more closely together in the interests of the deaf of both our countries, and of other countries.

I had hoped to find representatives in Paris for further discussion of the World Federation, but when I arrived there I was unable to locate anyone, so I went on to Rome, stopping at Milan en route for one afternoon at the International Games.

The meetings in Rome opened on Sunday, September 1, with an exhibit of the works of deaf artists. In the afternoon the Bureau of the W.F.D. had its first meeting. The Bureau is what we would call the "Executive Board" in America. It is composed of the officers of the Federation and five other members. The president is Dragoljub Vukotic, of Yugoslavia, whom many N.A.D. members will remember as a visitor to our convention in Austin, Texas.

Meetings of the Bureau are not open to visitors or observers, so for me the meetings really opened on Monday, September 2. The first meeting was simply the opening ceremonies and there is nothing of importance to report from this session.

The general sessions were held at the Palazzo dei Congressi dell'EUR, a huge convention and exposition center on the outskirts of Rome, built of marble and stone and probably one of the most elaborate structures of its kind in the world. Our group occupied a very small section of its vast confines. I understand Mussolini built the place with magnificent plans for its future use which never materialized. One of the buildings was never completed and the place now stands vacant except when it is chosen as a convention site. I was told it was offered to the United Nations before they chose to establish their headquarters in New York. At any rate, the Palazzo certainly could have housed the United Nations.

The Bureau met again Monday afternoon so I returned Tuesday morning and took the seat reserved for the U. S. A. delegate in the general assembly. It must be noted here that the authorities had been courteous in reserving a seat for our delegate when we were not a member of the Federation. Dr. Marcus

Kenner and Mario Santin, whom I had asked to represent the N.A.D. in the event I could not be there, attended the sessions with me. S. Robey Burns, a member of our Foreign Relations Committee, and others from the United States who had attended the International Games, were with us at different times. In all, there were probably three hundred people at the meetings.

My first impression at the meeting was that the method of communication employed was inadequate. It has been said that the sign language is universal and that the deaf can understand one another anywhere in the world, but I found this was not true. By use of some natural gestures deaf persons from different countries can carry on a conversation of sorts, but these gestures reduce the conversation to "small talk" and a serious discussion of weighty questions is practically impossible. It seemed to me the delegates at the meeting were using a form of natural gestures mixed with some conventional signs from their own countries, yet, interpreters were able to translate speeches and papers into these signs. I am of the opinion, which has been substantiated by others, that the interpreters were reducing these papers to "small talk." An interpreter never spelled anything, for too many different languages were represented, but when an interpreter found himself stumped by an expression he dropped his hands and "mouthed" the expression with some labial gymnastics which would lay in the shade the efforts of even our most extreme oralists in this country. How many understood that, I do not know, but I did not. The British delegate did not, and I found that the delegates from India and Australia were likewise in the dark. The delegates from the continent of Europe seemed to understand easily enough, probably because they have more frequent opportunities to mingle.

Many delegates at the meetings were not deaf, since organizations of or for the deaf in most of the European countries are controlled by hearing persons working in the interests of the deaf. For the benefit of these hearing delegates, all speeches were written in advance and read orally and translated into French, Italian, and English through earphones. One of the British delegates was a hearing man so he was able to get the deliberations through the earphones. He wrote notes and gave them to his deaf companion, Rev. Sutcliffe, who then passed them on to me. Had it not been for these two English friends, I would have had no idea as to what was taking place at this first meeting.

The meeting was simply a general session, very similar to a convention of the N.A.D. There were discussions on

numerous topics. One speaker deplored the fact that the UNESCO had no representative at the meeting; another felt that the Federation was not serving at its highest potential when the secretary lived in Rome and the president in Yugoslavia, and so on. There seemed to be a feeling that the present dues paid by affiliated organizations should be increased. The Russian delegate told about work for the deaf in Russia, and expressed his regret that no delegate from China was present.

My impression from the discussions this far was that while worthy ideas and directives come from these meetings, the real work of the Federation is carried on by the Bureau. By this time I had seen something of the work of the Bureau and I had studied the objectives of the Federation and I was convinced that it deserved the support and cooperation of the deaf of every nation. I had decided to apply for membership for the N.A.D. Mr. Sutcliffe was strongly impressed and he had already joined for the British Association of the Deaf.

While the Russian delegate was talking, Mrs. Boyce Williams of Washington, D. C., arrived at the meeting. She was in Europe as interpreter for one of the touring groups attending the International Games and had come on to Rome with her group. Mrs. Williams, as most of our American deaf know, is a master of the sign language and a skilled interpreter, so she put on the earphones and proceeded to interpret the speeches into our good old U. S. sign language. As long as she was with us our little group from the U. S. had no further trouble keeping up with the proceedings. Unfortunately, she was not able to stay with us through the week.

Other discussions at this session concerned conditions among the deaf in Asia and Africa and in Greece; the desirability of having meetings in "neutral" countries where delegates could more easily obtain visas; and the budget. President Vukotic informed the delegates that a meeting of United Nations representatives was to be held in 1958 to consider problems of the deaf. The delegate from Austria remarked that delegates from Western Europe had not participated in the discussions and he appealed to them to take the floor. It was decided to hold the 1959 meeting in Germany, and the city probably will be Berlin.

At the meeting Tuesday afternoon it was decided to promote a "day for the deaf" on an international scale, similar to our annual "Hire the Handicapped" week in the United States. There was some discussion of the problems of the deaf as compared with those of the hard of hearing, and the Austrian delegate expressed the opinion that the Federa-

tion should include both the deaf and the hard of hearing. The French delegate pointed out some of the differences between the two groups and said the Federation should confine its activities to the deaf.

As representative of the N.A.D. I was asked to say a few words so I took this occasion to inform the delegates that the N.A.D. would affiliate with the Federation and I expressed the hope that we could be of help. I promised our cooperation. There had been some discussion about the need for literature describing the status of the deaf in all parts of the world, so I described the Occupational Survey the N.A.D. has been conducting in this country with the help of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and I suggested that by similar studies in different countries it should be possible to compile the information they desired.

I spoke in our American sign language and I was aware that few in the meeting could understand me. However, Mrs. Williams interpreted my remarks orally and they went through the sound system in the three languages. Then the Italian interpreter translated them again into the sign language as used at the meeting, so he and I were speaking in signs at the same time in different languages. Later the British delegate showed me his notes as he heard Mrs. Williams' translation of my remarks through the earphones and I was surprised to find that he had quoted me almost verbatim, word for word. This was high tribute to Mrs. Williams' skill at the difficult task of translating the sign language into oral communication.

There was some discussion of improving the work of the organization and it seemed to be the general sentiment that the commissions, or committees, needed more specific instructions. One delegate seemed to think the work of the Bureau should be more closely inspected by the general assembly. Then the subject of education was brought up. It was suggested that efforts be made to have deaf children started in school at an earlier age. The delegate from Yugoslavia spoke in favor of training for the adult deaf, and more and better vocational training for all. He said the deaf should be sufficiently trained that they would be accepted on their ability on an equal basis with the hearing.

The final discussion pertained to the differences between the hard of rearing and the deaf, and a motion was made that a study of the subject be undertaken.

The meeting on Wednesday morning was held in a chamber of the capitol in Rome. This meeting was to inaugurate the International Study Conference Regarding the Problems of Deafness, and it seemed to be just another program of

opening ceremonies. Speeches were made by a number of dignitaries of the Italian government, including the mayor of Rome, the minister of labor, the minister of the interior, and a rehabilitation official. Dr. Kenner and Mr. Santin were with me at this meeting but we were not able to understand much of what was being said. The speeches were not concerned with the actual business of the W.F.D., so we felt that we were not missing too much of importance.

Wednesday afternoon the president of Italy had invited one delegate from each country to a reception, and an audience with the Pope had been arranged for all other delegates and visitors. I decided to go with the group meeting the president. Dr. Kenner and Mr. Santin went with the other group to receive the blessings of the Pope at Castel Gandolfo. My scant knowledge of the Italian language betrayed me on this occasion. I misunderstood the directions, which were printed in Italian, and failed to meet my group at the place designated, so I did not meet the president. Kenner and Santin fared little better. They arrived at the Castel on schedule but found such a mob on hand to see the Pope they were unable to get more than a fleeting glimpse of His Holiness. Countless other visitors to Rome were mixed in with the W.F.D. group and the place was jammed.

On Wednesday evening the W.F.D. banquet took place at the Grand Hotel in Rome. Among many other speakers, I was asked to say something. On this occasion Mr. Santin was with me. He had a better command of their sign language than I had, so I made my remarks in our American sign language and Santin translated them into the W.F.D. gestures and we managed to get by without disgracing ourselves. In fact, I got kissed on both cheeks by an enthusiastic Italian male. Mario Santin, incidentally, was of great help all through my stay in Rome. He was able to do some interpreting and he could even speak Italian orally. His oral skill was especially helpful at meal times when I was unable to decipher Italian menus.

Thursday morning, Sept. 5, the sessions resumed at the Palazza dei Congressi dell'EUR to continue the study of the problems of deafness. Studies had been made by a great number of experts on deafness and they were on hand to present their reports. Most of these speakers, or perhaps all, were hearing persons and the meeting took on more of the appearance of a U. S. teachers' convention than a convention of a deaf organization. It would be impossible to publish in this space a very complete report on the many papers read. The papers themselves would fill several is-

sues of THE SILENT WORKER. Some of the studies reported were as follows:

"Aspects and limitations of the psychological and intellectual structure of the deaf," and allied topics, by G. Barczy of Hungary, I. Conti of Italy, B. Kovar of Czechoslovakia, and G. Francocci of Italy.

"Personality and adaptability of the deaf," by I. Monasterio of Spain.

"Studies done in France on the psychology of deaf children," by P. Oleron of France.

"Audiometry in early childhood," and similar topics by D. Nunez of Spain, T. Watson of England, M. Minarik of Czechoslovakia, M. Portmann of France, and others.

"The prevention of deafness by early audiological treatment," by H. Huizing of Holland.

"Legislation in favor of the deaf," by D. Vukotic of Yugoslavia.

"Professional instruction for the deaf," by C. Magarotto of Italy and J. Marroquin of Spain.

"Driving licenses for the deaf," by G. DeCarlis of Italy.

No American expert was on this program, but some of the findings and opinions reported were similar to those we have seen expressed in such studies here.

Thursday afternoon the assembly was divided into meetings of the various commissions, or committees. There were commissions on social activities of the deaf, education, teacher training, medical studies, and "the special problem of education of children whose parents are deaf," a subject which it seems to me is a very minor problem.

The committee of most interest to me at this particular time was one charged with devising a universal sign language which could be used at international gatherings such as this and understood by all, so I attended the meeting of this committee, presided over by President Vukotic. Here I found delegates from England, India, and Australia, who along with myself seemed to experience the most difficulty in understanding the signs used at the meetings. About twenty other delegates were present. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the simplest way to devise a universal sign language would be to gather together such books as have been published in the different countries and select all the signs which are common to all as a starting point. Then the most logical of the varying signs with similar meanings could be added, and, finally, new signs could be devised where established signs did not suffice.

The meetings of the commissions continued through Friday morning and there were no meetings in the afternoon. On Saturday the Bureau met again so my mission was completed. Saturday evening I left Rome on an Italian flight

bound for New York by way of Shannon, but bad weather forced us off our course and we made stops at Santa Maria in the Azores and Gander, Newfoundland, before finally arriving in New York, 24½ hours after leaving Rome.

In my opinion, the World Federation of the Deaf is a very worthy organization and should have the cooperation of the deaf of the United States, which it now has through the N.A.D. Let us not think, though, that by joining the W.F.D. we have suddenly emerged as leaders and authorities on world affairs. Like all newcomers, we have much to learn, and our objectives now should be to help in all ways possible and show by our efforts whether or not we merit rank at the forefront in this great world of the deaf.

The many members and friends of the N.A.D. who contributed to the expenses of my trip to Europe will be interested in a report on that phase of the trip. Their contributions are appreciated and the N.A.D. extends its thanks to all of them for making an important mission possible. At the time I returned from Rome collections received at the N.A.D. office amounted to a total of \$1,072.20. A few contributions have been received since but I have not checked on them at the time of this writing. Expenses were as follows:

Plane fare and deposits on hotel reservations	\$1,391.11
Hotel bills in excess of deposits	58.00
Bus, limousine, and taxi fares	25.13
Meals (21 days at \$8.00 per diem)	168.00
Tips, aside from those at meals	7.53
Total	\$1,649.77

The Bureau of the W.F.D.

As provided in the statutes of the Federation, the General Assembly elects the president and the secretary-general of the Federation, and names the countries which are to nominate the four vice presidents and the five members of the Bureau. The Bureau thus elected is made up as follows:

President: Dragoljub Vukotic, Yugoslavia.

Secretary-General: Cesare Magarotto, Italy.

Vice President: Vittorio Ieralla, Italy.

Vice President: Ole Munk Plum, Denmark.

Vice President: Bans Gopal Nigam, India.

Vice President: Paul Sutiagin, U.S.S.R.

Member: Chen Chin, China.

Member: Juan Luis Marroquin, Spain.

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